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# LESLIE'S WEEKLY

ILLUSTRATED

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THE APPROACHING MAGNIFICENT PAN-AMERICAN EXPOSITION.

ORNATE TOWER AND PAVILION AT THE NORTHEAST CORNER OF THE COLOSSAL MACHINERY AND TRANSPORTATION BUILDING.  
PHOTOGRAPHED FOR "LESLIE'S WEEKLY" BY C. D. ARNOLD.—[SEE PAGE 367]



# LESLIE'S WEEKLY

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## Hidden Dangers of Great Cities.

(Contributed Article to Leslie's Weekly.)



EDWARD F. CROKER, FIRE CHIEF  
OF GREATER NEW YORK.  
Photograph copyright by De Young.

THE appalling disaster caused by the explosion in the Tarrant building, which every good citizen deprecates, is only another evidence that the best and wisest protection sometimes utterly fails to prevent the unforeseen. No one, for instance, could foresee the terrible disaster across the river at Hoboken, in which so many lives were lost, and at which such gallant and effective service was rendered by our fire department and by the other fire departments called to the scene.

No one can anticipate the danger of explosions that arises in a great city, undermined as it is by its systems of sewers and gas-pipes, until disasters occur from time to time, as they naturally must, in spite of the most careful precautions. In the same way, with many of our old buildings, the danger from fire cannot be prevented so long as such buildings remain. The Windsor Hotel fire will easily be recalled. All over this city there are structures which are well known to be fire-traps, although at the time when they were built they were believed to be moderately fire-proof.

These hidden sources of danger no one is likely to discover in advance. We have good laws, and, I believe, an efficient fire department. We can meet emergencies only as they arise, and can prevent calamities only in such directions as we find evidences that they are impending. No great city escapes an occasional visitation from an unexpected catastrophe. The burning of the charity bazaar in Paris—where a great fire is an unusual event—with its frightful loss of life, and largely among the aristocracy and wealth of the republic, is a good sample of the unexpected against which no foresight can provide. London has had far more than its share of fire horrors.

New York has had less of such calamities, perhaps, than any other great city, but there is always danger in thickly-settled communities that, either by secret violation of the law, or by carelessness on the part of those who are engaged in some hazardous branch of business, a catastrophe of great magnitude may occur. To absolutely prevent such occurrences would be as difficult as to do away with violations of the moral code. The best we can do is to strengthen existing legislation, to enforce the provisions of our charter which safeguard public interests reasonably well, and in time of emergency to act with all possible promptness to limit the consequences of man's criminality or carelessness.

We read much of the dangers and evils that are consequent upon the close herding of humanity in our great cities, but there are physical as well as moral evils that originate in such conditions, and in my judgment the amelioration of such physical dangers is as important a subject for thoughtful investigation by our most gifted and experienced men as the alleviation of moral wrongs always has been and always will be.

The investigation of the Warren Street disaster will be rigid but fair. The formation of conclusions in advance, or on slight testimony, cannot be defended. If there was a large quantity of explosives stored in the building, that may account for the disaster. If this was not the case, then the worst phase of the calamity must be traced to gases arising from the use of various chemical compounds. In my opinion large chemical works should not be permitted to exist in thickly-settled cities. There is plenty of room for them in the outskirts of the cities. Of course all must concede that no mere question of commercial expediency should permit concerns to do business in locations where they are a needless menace to public safety.

Al through any great city there are lurking causes of danger from fire and explosion. Some of these are so interwoven with the very fabric of civilization that it is

(Continued on page 367.)

## The Skillful Chinese Diplomat.

SINCE the contest between China and the civilized world has become one of diplomacy instead of a trial of strength, the Chinese may again feel that they are on an equal footing with their antagonists. They are certainly masters at the subtle game of international politics. One of the reasons why the Powers have accomplished so little in China is that those wily old mandarins have proved more than a match for any foreign minister.

In diplomatic intercourse you dare not question the good faith of your opponent. The Caucasian diplomatist may with unmoved countenance tell a plausible or possible fabrication, but he breaks down in the attempt to utter an unreasonable or utterly impossible one. The Chinese, however, is a greater artist. Without the quiver of a muscle he will make the smallest, most ridiculous propositions, or solemnly asseverate the most preposterous and utterly impossible statements of fact.

Chief among the several qualities or characteristics of the Chinese that have made them so successful in diplomacy are their habit of indirection and their genius for misunderstanding. The Chinese habitually express their ideas in idioms with double or derived meanings; instead of "killing" a man they "take his name," so that a foreigner often has the greatest difficulty in arriving at a Chinaman's real meaning. The whole history of Chinese diplomatic intercourse with the outside world is one of interminable explanations of alleged misunderstandings, but neither this fact nor the notorious lack of accuracy and the utter disregard of time peculiar to the Chinese is sufficient to account for their success in diplomacy.

The history of the Occident furnishes no guide for our dealings with China, and as long as the difficulties of the Chinese language make its 4,000 years of history, the greatest accumulation of human experience in government, a closed book to our statesmen, none of them can claim to be truly cosmopolitan. On the other hand, the diplomatic representatives of the Chinese empire in the capitals of the world, fortified with a complete knowledge of their own country, have shown an ability to comprehend the civilization of the West that is astounding. During the recent most trying period they have without exception maintained their positions in hostile courts, and no embarrassing indiscretion has been charged to any one of them. They have comprehended the purposes of their opponents while successfully concealing their own.

The transfer of negotiations to Peking, where they will be conducted for China by the veteran Li Hung Chang, promises even more of Chinese success. The distrust with which Earl Li is regarded in continental courts is an unwilling tribute to his depth and keenness of perception. With all the Powers clamoring for enormous monetary indemnities, what cunning could excel his pronouncement that China was too poor to pay in coin, and must therefore be partitioned in order to pay the indemnities claimed with slices of territory—a settlement upon which he knows it would be impossible for the Powers to agree, and a method of payment which they would not allow each other to accept.

The offer of territory is the greatest that a government can make, and Li Hung Chang, by placing the Powers in a position where they cannot ask more, yet dare not take what is offered, has undoubtedly saved his country many millions of taels in the indemnities that must ultimately be paid.

## Once More into the Breach.

THE second challenge of Sir Thomas Lipton for the America's Cup is partly the result of his holding a favorite belief—that all comes to him who can keep on. And in reference to this trophy he has another maxim pasted in his hat—"He laughs best who laughs last." When a man with such unlimited means admits that it is the ambition of his life to win the cup we would surely be over-confident if we asserted that he would never get it. The possible incorrectness of such an assertion is suggested by the continuous success of Sir Thomas's career. So far, the stars have provided him with a horoscope peculiarly pleasing. It would be better to say that few men seem to have licked the stars into shape with such mastery.

English designers have not shown a fair approach to the ability to produce a racer as good as the *Columbia*, but they can turn out a very good boat—one that may, as usual, be not quite good enough; and it is there that Sir Thomas gets a first-rate hand all but one card, so that practically the whole result will lie in the "draw." There are any number of small casualties and wind-shifts which may give the challenger the cup, although he be sailing the slower boat. Will he "fill"? Will the Lipton luck come out on top this time, or the next time? Sooner or later he will probably "get there." Is next year to be his?

On the 23d day of August, 1851, the piece of silver-plate known as the cup, which has become very important through the huge advertising which the journals of the world have given it, was won by the schooner-yacht *America* in England. On the 23d day of August, 1901, exactly half a century from the date of the first victory, another race will be sailed for this cup. According to the almanacs, both astrological and otherwise, August 23d ought to be a fateful day, and there are a good many skilled yachtsmen who say that if the trophy ever gets to the other side it will take the patience of Job to get it back again. In their fifty years of waiting the English have not resembled Job except in the matter of bad blood—at least not till Lipton took a hand—and now things are becoming so dreadfully friendly that the whole affair seems to be degenerating into the angelic peacefulness of a "pink tea," where a lettuce-leaf in a transparent bread wafer is called a sandwich.

Gentlemen, we need something to chew upon!—and an American cup race without the mustard of a century's strife is no more the real thing than the lettuce-leaf is a sandwich. What we want for the excursion-boat business is Dunraven back again. Dunraven always liked the excursion-boats, and he could now do them a good turn, for he could draw more people, and perhaps clubs, than Lipton, and give the crowd the pleasure of feeling that the affair was in dead earnest once again. If the present sport killing friendliness continues for any length of time we'll be having race-series tickets given away with every pound of Sir Thomas's tea, and big-mouthed

"Fighting Bob" won't have anybody to "shoo" off the course—not even Lipton, perhaps.

## The Plain Truth.

NOT only the city of New York and the Empire State, but the nation itself has sustained a great loss in the sad and untimely death of ex-Mayor William L. Strong. As a businessman he was a model for all young men; as a merchant he was among the most conspicuous and successful that New York City has ever produced; as mayor of the city he left a record for integrity and fidelity never surpassed, and as a patriotic American citizen—generous, helpful, and open-hearted—he commanded an influence that belongs to a very few. Self-made, self-educated, sincere in his convictions, earnest in his life-work, indefatigable in his purpose, and unchallenged in his integrity, he stood as an exemplar for the young and an example for the old. The ending of such a life is little less than a public calamity, for while in later years Mayor Strong had been dividing with his son and others to some extent the responsibilities of his vast business interests, he had been sought more than ever before as friend, counselor, and arbitrator of differences by the leading merchants and financiers of the metropolis. Such a life is the best memorial that human success can deserve or command.

Pilgrimages to shrines of patriotism are becoming more popular with Americans year by year. No stranger in Washington deems his visit complete unless he has made the little journey to the tomb of the Father of the Republic, at Mount Vernon. Thousands of visitors to Saratoga every summer journey to the top of Mount McGregor to visit the Drexel cottage, where General Grant breathed his last, after his heroic struggle with an incurable disease; the Bennington monument, marking one of the famous battle-fields of the Revolution, attracts many strangers every summer to one of the most charming places in the Green Mountain State; and this year has witnessed an unusual interest in the stately monument which rises above the magnificent valley of the Hudson near Schuylerville, New York, to point out the most historic and decisive event of the Revolutionary war, namely, Burgoyne's surrender, which involved the overthrow of the British plan of campaign and aroused the drooping hopes of the American patriots. The Schuylerville monument is unique in at least one respect. Three of its four sides are adorned with stately statues in bronze, each costing nearly \$20,000, of the patriotic generals who led the American forces. But there is one vacant niche on the fourth side, designed to signify the fact that there was one other American general whose heroism in the memorable contest with Burgoyne was worthy of commemoration, but who forfeited all title to the honor by an act of grossest treachery. That man was Benedict Arnold. He was a great general at Schuylerville; he was a black-hearted traitor at West Point. The Schuylerville monument was erected a few years ago, and though it was one of the most costly memorials of the kind in the United States, it had few visitors up to the present year because it was out of the way of travel. This year, largely through the efforts of ex-State Treasurer A. B. Colvin and other capitalists, a trolley-line system, which is to connect Albany and Troy with Fort Edward, Glens Falls, Sandy Hill, Saratoga, and Lake George, has been extended directly to Schuylerville, so that the visitor at the State capital is brought within an hour's journey of the stately memorial of the most decisive battle of the Revolution. No other trolley line in the country, by the way, traverses a territory of greater interest in connection with our war of independence.

The monument to Horace Greeley, the foremost editor of his day, which stands in Printing House Square, in front of the Tribune building, would never have been erected but for the generosity, thoughtfulness, and patience of the Hon. Whitelaw Reid, for many years the associate, friend, and counselor of Mr. Greeley, and afterward, by reward of merit, his successor as editor and owner of the *Tribune*. But it is a curious fact that the very thoughtfulness and generosity of Mr. Reid in this matter involved him in a most unpleasant and protracted litigation, and gave an opportunity for some of the enemies with which he is blessed to cast the most unjust and absurd imputations upon his integrity. Fortunately, there is an appeal from the tongue of slander, and the righteous judgment of the Court of Appeals has forever settled the matter in favor of Mr. Reid, and absolutely overthrown and overwhelmed his enemies. In 1872, after the death of Mr. Greeley, Mr. Reid began a movement for the erection of a proper memorial of the great editor. A committee of sixty-five distinguished newspaper and public men was organized to receive subscriptions for the Greeley monument. The panic of the following year led practically to the abandonment of the enterprise. Mr. Reid had been intrusted with two separate gifts of \$1,000 each, to be used in his discretion to honor Mr. Greeley's memory, and about \$1,000 more in small sums had been sent to the *Tribune* for the same purpose. When the plans of the committee were broken up in the panic of 1873, Mr. Reid stood alone, resolute in his purpose that the memorial should be erected, and in 1881 he made a contract with Mr. Ward, the sculptor, to erect the beautiful statue which now stands in Printing House Square, at a cost of \$13,500. With the approval of the other members of the committee and the consent or acquiescence of the donors, Mr. Reid turned over the funds he had received, which amounted to about \$3,000, and himself generously provided the remaining \$10,500 to complete the statue. One of the members of the committee, fifteen years after the death of Mr. Greeley, expressed his dissatisfaction with the arrangements, and a so-called executive committee was formed and an agreement with another sculptor for a memorial was entered into. Then suit was brought against Mr. Reid. The decision of the courts recites the facts with great clearness and declares that "We do not think it was competent for two members of the original committee, fourteen years afterward, to arrogate to themselves the right and authority to undo all that the defendant had done at great personal expense." This is the nub of the decision and the nub of the case. The complete vindication of Mr. Reid, which it embodies, is but another tribute to the splendid character of one of the most cultured, enterprising, and successful of all American editors and publishers.



## PEOPLE TALKED ABOUT

—INTEMPERANCE is not a common vice among the native population of India. Indeed, the people are almost without exception total abstainers.



THE MAHARAJAH O. BHARATPUR, WHO LOST HIS THRONE THROUGH INTEMPERANCE.

But it remained for the young Maharajah of Bharatpur to imitate some of Europe's notorious royal personages, notably Otto, the mad son of Austria, who has frequently had his ears boxed in public by the Emperor Joseph. The old Maharajah, who died in 1893, had previously begged the Indian government to bar his son from the succession because of his physical weaknesses, but this was not done. Of late this intemperance has been so snocking that the principality, which is about the size of a large English county, has been under the rule of the native prime minister, while the Maharajah was placed under medical control, though without remarkable results. In June, while in a drunken rage, he murdered a body-servant. Now the Maharajah has been deposed, and may drink himself to death if he likes. The Maharajah's infant son succeeds him. This tiny new ruler, when he arrives at any fortified city or military post, is entitled to be roused out of his nap by a salute of nineteen guns.

—Mr. Clarence J. Hicks, general secretary of the railway department of the Young Men's Christian Association, is one of



CLARENCE J. HICKS, THE LEADER IN A REMARKABLE WORK.

the remarkably successful young men of New York City. His department held its tenth biennial international conference at Philadelphia, October 11th-14th, at which 1,000 delegates were present from the United States and Canada including several delegates sent by the governments of Russia, Sweden, and Germany. The immense success of this branch of the Young Men's Christian Association is largely due to the brilliant efforts of Mr. Hicks. He went to Russia, traversed the empire, and rendered a report to the Czar on the best methods of extending the Young Men's Christian Association on Russian railway lines, actually getting the sanction of the Greek Church. The Czar, through Prince M. Hilko, imperial minister of Russian railways, expressed his approval, in writing, of Mr. Hicks's report. As a result, Russia was officially represented at Philadelphia by two delegates, Sweden and Germany each by one delegate, respectively appointed by King Oscar and Emperor William. Under Mr. Hicks's secretaryship the railway branches have increased from one in 1872 to 183 at present, located at railway division points of the country within a triangle extending from eastern Nova Scotia to central Idaho, and south to Smithville, Tex. Whereas the late Cornelius Vanderbilt was formerly the only railway official interested in the movement, nearly every prominent railway official in the country is now a devotee of the work.

—One of those who will perform a leading part in the great Methodist movement lately inaugurated in Chicago, and known



WILLIS W. COOPER, WHO LEADS IN A GREAT REVIVAL MOVEMENT.

as the Twentieth Century Revival Commission, is Willis W. Cooper, of Kenosha, Wis. Mr. Cooper is a very prominent member of the Methodist Church, and was elected corresponding secretary of the revival commission largely because he is so widely known for his great activity in church work; and as the present movement is to a great extent a lay one, his election is considered to have been a natural result of the Chicago meeting. The Twentieth Century Revival Commission aims at the enlistment of 100,000 persons "in aggressive effort" for the conversion of others. It expects to extend a vast revival movement throughout the Methodist Church, and, as Bishop Hoburn says, to have these 100,000 laymen preaching in school houses, barns, and private dwellings, or in the open air, to hosts of people, especially in the country districts, whose opportunities for attending religious services or hearing the gospel preached are few. There will be

the old-fashioned Methodist revivals on a vaster scale, with a view to the conversion of 2,000,000 persons before the end of 1901. Mr. Cooper was born at Richmond, Ind., in 1854. His grandfather was financial agent of Asbury University. He is regarded as an able, inspiring worker, and has shown his great gifts in this direction by his seven years of successful work as vice-president of the Epworth League. He has been prominent in all the church societies for fifteen years. Mr. Cooper—who will perform his new duties without salary—is a prosperous business man of Kenosha, and a trustee of Lawrence University, Appleton, Wis.

—In four great divisions of the Anglo Saxon world there has been in simultaneous progress this fall an exciting and momentous political campaign. These divisions are the United States, Great Britain, Canada, and Australia. In all these countries important interests have been at stake, and the campaign has been waged with more than ordinary vigor and enthusiasm. Next to our own Presidential campaign, the chief interest for Americans has naturally been with the struggle going on in Canada, our nearest neighbor in the north. The two great parties pitted against each other in Canada are the Liberals and the Conservatives. The leader of the Liberals is the brilliant orator and statesman, Sir Wilfrid Laurier, the present premier of Canada. The Conservatives are led by the veteran and able



SIR CHARLES TUPPER.

Sir Charles Tupper. The chief issues between the parties are imperialism and the tariff. Sir Wilfrid advocates a closer union with the mother country and representation in the Imperial Parliament. Sir Charles has declared in favor of protection to Canadian manufactures and a larger degree of home rule instead of less. Premier Laurier is of French-Canadian descent. He has been a member of the Canadian House of Commons since 1874. He was knighted in 1897. Sir Charles Tupper is the son of a Nova Scotia clergyman. He has been a prominent figure in Canadian politics for half a century. He is now seventy-nine years of age, but still hale and hearty, and as vigorous a fighter as ever.



SIR WILFRID LAURIER.

—In that land of governmental mystery, Russia, there may be some who know whether the ruler really rules, but the out-



THE CZAR OF ALL THE RUSSIAS AND HIS FAMILY.

side world can only guess. The Czar's name is signed whenever necessary to decrees and other state papers. It may be that the sovereign takes the initiative, or it may be that he is virtually the figure-head of his ministers. Russia has had both kinds of sovereigns. The present Czar, Nicholas II., is believed to be Russia's actual ruler. At the time of his accession to the throne it was thought that he would prove very weak. Some of the English journals portrayed him as burdened with the dread of his responsibilities. He leaned upon the Prince of Wales and tearfully asked his advice. On the other hand the Prince of Wales was represented as urging his imperial nephew to show more energy and firmness. In the last few years nothing more of this sort has been heard. Nicholas II., so far as outside vision can penetrate, seems quite capable of conducting his own affairs and those of his empire. Born in 1868, the Czar wedded Princess Alice of Hesse, granddaughter of Queen Victoria, in 1894. The imperial couple have no heir as yet, but are the parents of three daughters, Olga, Tatiana, and Marie, the former two five and three years of age, while the baby was born in June, 1899.

—No distinction within the gift of the English crown carries with it a more brilliant prestige and a larger certainty of enduring and world-wide renown than that of Lord Chief Justice of England. The place has been filled by a long line of illustrious jurists, not the least among whom was Lord Russell of Killowen, who died a few weeks ago. Lord Alverstone, who has just been appointed to succeed Lord Russell, has been known in the legal world for years, under the name of Sir Richard Webster, as one of the ablest lawyers and judges in England, and his appointment to the chief justiceship is regarded as eminently fit and proper. Sir Richard was attorney-general in the Parliament of 1885, and, with the exception of one year, held that office until 1892. It was during this period that he became famous as counsel for the London Times before the Parnell commission. In later years he figured prominently as leading counsel in the trial of the Jameson raiders. Since 1892 he has been Lord Justice of Appeal, and therefore comes to his present high office not only by virtue of his eminent legal abilities, but in the natural order of succession.



LORD ALVERSTONE, THE NEW LORD CHIEF JUSTICE OF ENGLAND.

—On every November 8th in the last 300 years the city of London has acquired a new lord mayor, and by general consent he is regarded as the foremost mayor in the world, although the city over which he rules covers only one square mile and has only eight or ten thousand actual residents. The lord mayor who took possession of the Mansion House on November 9th of this year is Frank Green, a paper merchant, who has been an alderman ever since 1878, and whose chief claim to distinction is that he was largely responsible for the famous Tower Bridge across the Thames. He married a daughter of



FRANK GREEN, MAYOR OF THE LARGEST CITY IN THE WORLD.

Haydn the Dictionary of Dates man, and his wife having died last winter, the new lady mayoress will be their elder daughter, Miss Kathleen Haydn Green, who has not only written poetry, but found a publisher for it. The lord mayor will get a salary exactly equal to that of the President of the United States, and will have to spend every penny of it, and more, too, in the elaborate entertainments and other ornamental expenses which devolve upon a lord mayor of London. Although this official has no jurisdiction outside of his little patch of city in the heart of greater London, he is a mighty man in his own bailiwick, for even the Queen may not enter the city without his permission, and his consent has to be obtained likewise before her Majesty's troops can march through the city streets.

—There are champions and champions. Some involve the possession of manly and truly noble traits of character. Others, such as championships in pie eating and prize fighting, savor of the brute, and are no honor to any one. To the higher and better class of champions belongs Master Warner S. Hale, of Good Hope, Georgia. He won the distinction in the field of industry as a picker of cotton. It happened on young Hale's sixteenth birthday, a few weeks ago. He celebrated the event by picking 732 pounds of cotton during the day, 407 in the first six hours and 325 in the following six, thus breaking the world's record in this line. The young picker did not know at the time that he was gaining such a distinction for himself. It was done very easily, he says, and he felt no more tired that night than usual. He proposes next year to raise the standard 150 pounds higher. A young man with such ambitions is bound to make a success of life.

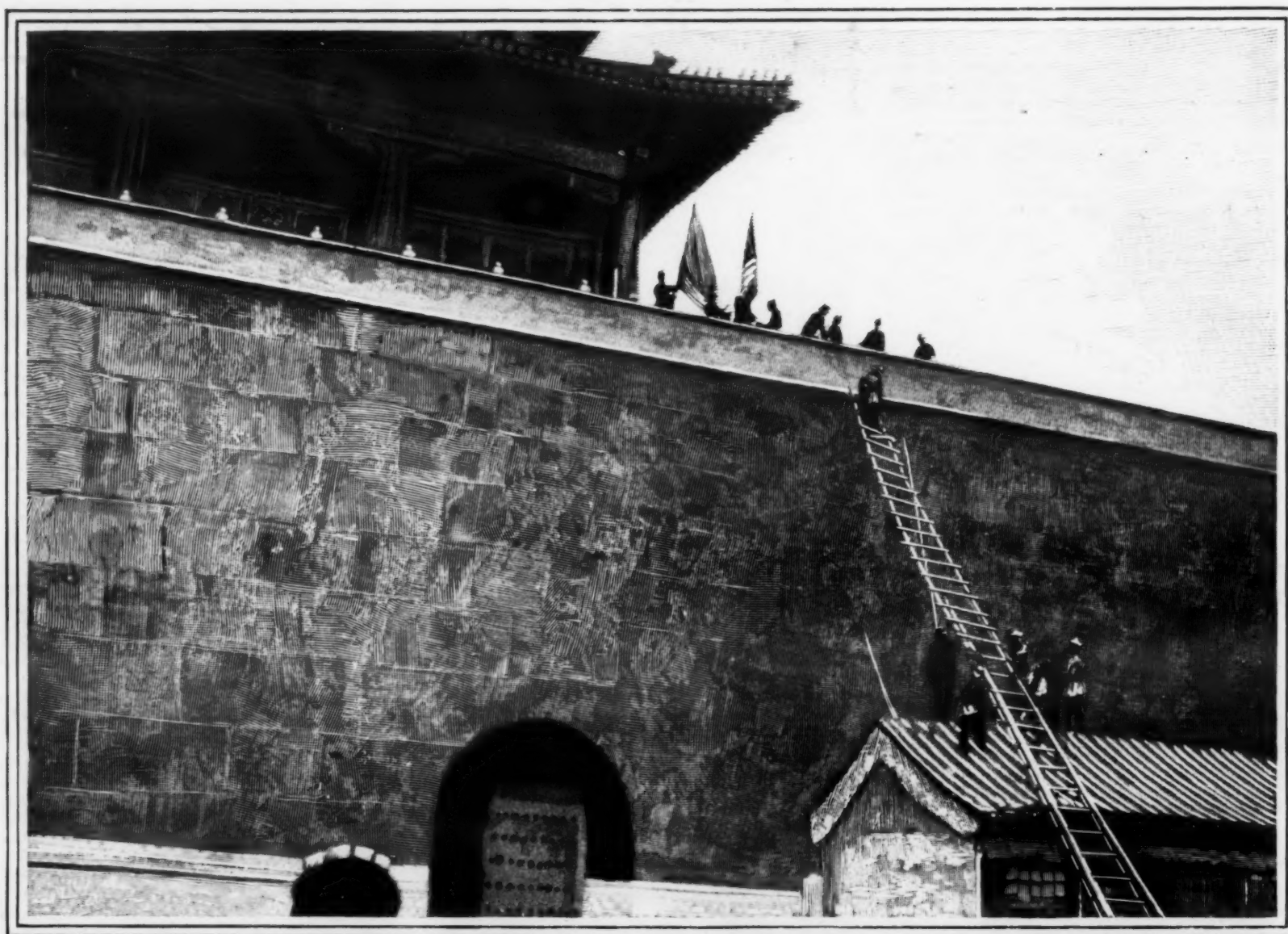


MASTER WARNER S. HALE, CHAMPION COTTON PICKER OF THE WORLD.





ON A TOUR OF OBSERVATION THROUGH THE FORBIDDEN CITY—THE FAMOUS WU MUN, IN THE BACKGROUND.



THE GALLANT FIGHTERS OF REILLY'S BATTERY SCALING THE SOUTH GATE OF THE IMPERIAL CITY, TO MOUNT A GUN ON THE WALL AT PEKING.

### THE HUMILIATION OF CHINA BY THE ALLIED FORCES.

THE SACRED PRECINCTS OF THE FORBIDDEN CITY AT PEKING INVADIED AFTER THE BOMBARDMENT BY THE FOREIGN TROOPS.  
PHOTOGRAPHED FOR "LESLIE'S WEEKLY" BY ITS SPECIAL ARTIST IN CHINA, SYDNEY ADAMSON.

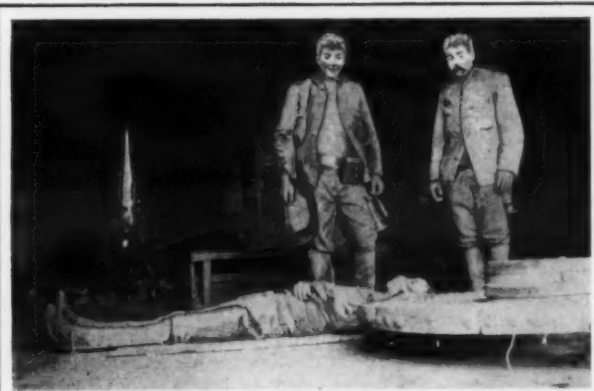




SUPERB VIEW OF THE ENTRANCE TO THE EMPEROR'S PALACE AND THE GRAND COURT AND CANAL IN FRONT OF IT--THE FIRST EVER TAKEN IN THE FORBIDDEN CITY. THE MARCH OF THE ALLIED FORCES THROUGH THESE GROUNDS WAS THE CROWNING HUMILIATION OF CHINA.



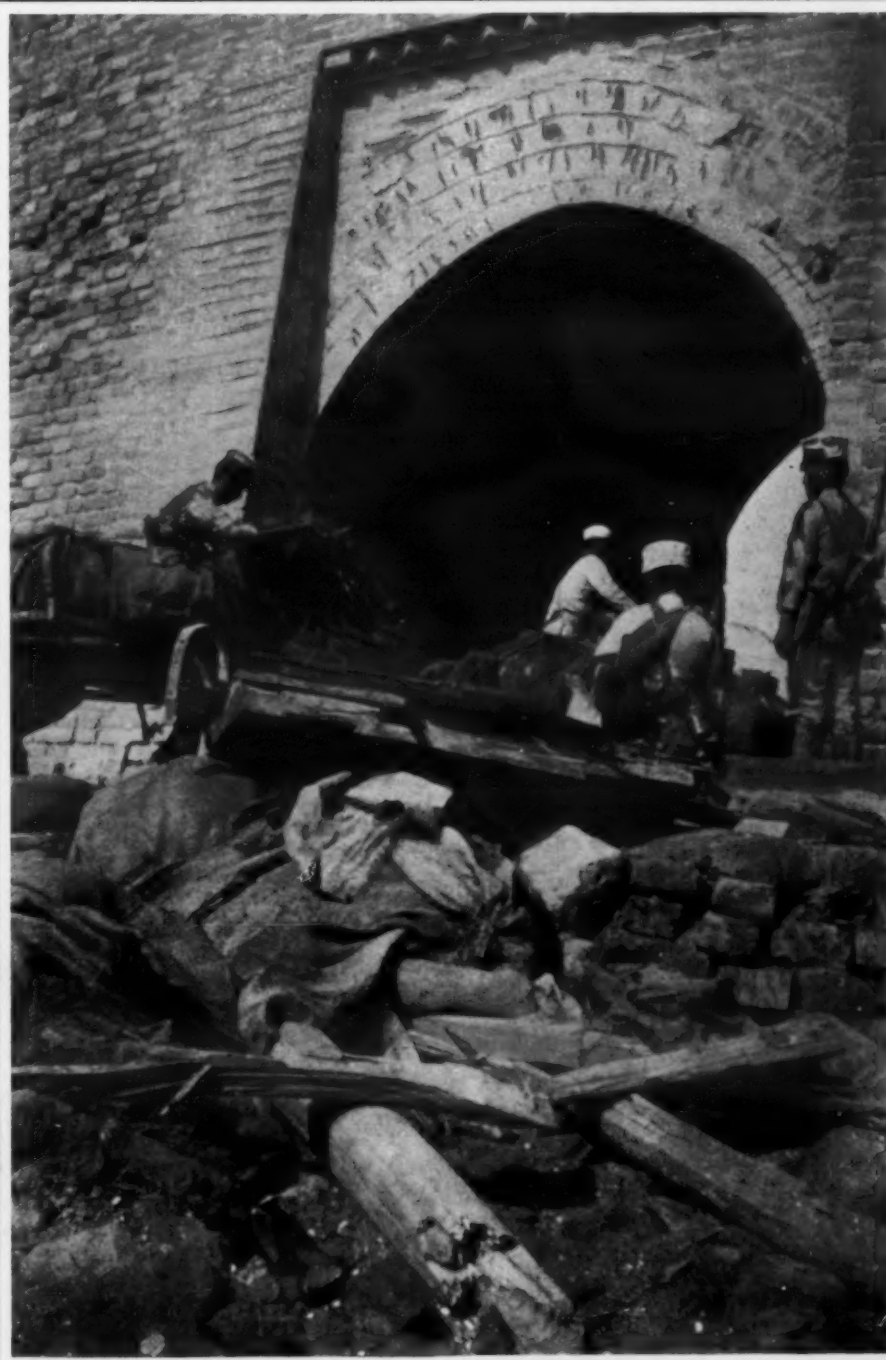
REILLY'S BATTERY PREPARING TO BLOW OPEN "THE GATE OF HEAVENLY REST," AT PEKING.



BRAVE CAPTAIN REILLY, OF THE FIFTH UNITED STATES ARTILLERY, KILLED IN THE FORBIDDEN CITY.--THE PHOTOGRAPH WAS TAKEN BY OUR ARTIST WHILE UNDER FIRE.



AN AMERICAN GUN ON THE GREAT WALL OF PEKING, WHICH DID GOOD WORK IN BOMBARDING THE IMPERIAL PALACES.--THE BURNED DISTRICT WEST OF THE LEGATION IS SHOWN ON THE RIGHT, AND THE FOURTEENTH INFANTRY AT REST.



JAPANESE ARTILLERY ENTERING THE OUTWARD GATE OF TUNG-CHOW, AFTER THEY HAD BLOWN IT OPEN WITH DYNAMITE.

## THE FALL OF PEKING AND THE HUMILIATION OF CHINA.

PHOTOGRAPHS OF RARE INTEREST TAKEN DURING THE MARCH OF THE ALLIED FORCES UPON AND WITHIN THE CHINESE CAPITAL. PHOTOGRAPHED FOR "LESLIE'S WEEKLY" BY ITS SPECIAL ARTIST IN CHINA, SYDNEY ADAMSON.



# WHY AMERICA SHOULD BE GREAT.—NO. IV.

WONDERFUL AGRICULTURAL RESOURCES THAT ARE ADDING MILLIONS ANNUALLY TO OUR WEALTH.

(Written for Leslie's Weekly by Dr. Edward D. Jones, Professor of Economics, University of Wisconsin.)

THE general conditions which have surrounded the agricultural industry in the United States assist in the interpretation of its history and present condition. From the period of the first settlements to the present time large quantities of free land have been at the disposal of the tillers of the soil. This has made possible large-sized holdings and a consequent equipment of each agricultural unit, which differs from that customary in Europe. The agricultural population has always been equal, politically and socially, with every other class in the community. This has given to the agricultural problems of the country a dignity which has attracted attention to them. It has, in America, seemed as much worth while to invent apparatus to save the farmer from drudgery as to economize the toil of any other class. The social position of the farming class has, furthermore, attracted to it men of intelligence, whose brains have conceived the improvements which have made an epoch in the treatment of the soil by the human race. To the influence of this social and political equality the improvements which have been made in agricultural arts in America may in considerable part be traced. There have been, furthermore, no special burdens laid upon the holders of land, and no involved and antiquated legal forms connected with its transfer or lease. The government of the United States has always been specially watchful of agricultural interests, as may be seen in its general land policy, in the work of the Department of Agriculture, and in the maintenance of numerous agricultural colleges.

A notable condition in the early history of American agriculture, as of the industrial arts generally, was that, with an abundant supply of land and raw materials, there was a scarcity of labor. The economic problem presented continuously and in every part of American territory was this: How can the abundant resources of the country be most rapidly developed with the least expenditure of human toil? To the inhabitants of the Old World who came to this continent these undeveloped resources were exceedingly attractive, and they led to the most feverish exertions and to a rate of progress in industrial development which was previously unknown in any country. The method by which the Northern and Southern States solved the problem of agricultural labor was radically different. The North achieved a magnificent series of inventions, improving every type of agricultural implement and machine. The results of this series, collectively considered, constitute, perhaps, the greatest technical achievement which American genius has to lay before the world.

The South solved the problem of the scarcity of agricultural labor in a less arduous manner by the importation of African slaves. The South has suffered from the necessity of making a change in its agricultural system which has revolutionized the entire industrial structure, and to some extent the political and social fabric.

Before the lines of development for agriculture could be made clear in the new country to which Europeans came, an immense number of experiments had to be made to discover for what the land was best fitted. The pioneer work of experimenting with the vegetables, grains, and fruits of the Old World was carried on with an almost entire absence of written records, and with little exchange of information between the different regions. Progress was necessarily slow, and costly experiments were repeated again and again. This work of experimentation was greatly facilitated by the formation of agricultural associations which flourished in the early years of the American government.

A map is herewith presented which shows that portion of the country in which agricultural associations are now most numerous. These societies possess numerous functions. The chief among them are to provide cheap insurance, to buy seed and miscellaneous supplies in large quantities at advantageous rates, to organize the methods of marketing such perishable products as fruits, to serve as a literary club for the discussion of all topics connected with farming. The work of these associations in recording and circulating valuable information, which was so indispensable during the first fifty years of our national history, has been taken up by agricultural newspapers, which have become a conspicuous feature and a great power in agriculture because of the general intelligence and enterprise of American farmers. The work of experimentation, which is still fixing the outlines of agricultural areas, is by no means completed, but is now being carried on in a scientific and economical manner by the United States experiment stations and by agricultural colleges generally.

The American who departs from the beaten tracks and travels leisurely on foot or on bicycle through the agricultural districts of Europe quickly notes many points of difference between European and American conditions. In the first place the American farmer owns his land and has a great deal more of it. Of this he wastes much along the roadside and in numerous liberal strips devoted to fences. Much is wasted about the house and barns. The same carelessness exists in the use of manures. The careful collection and distribution of liquid manures practiced in Germany is unknown in America. While we speak of wastes it may be mentioned that we do not know what economy in the use of wood means. It is a revelation to one who is accustomed to see quantities of excellent stove-wood rotting as it falls in the American farmer's "wood-lot" to observe the French peasant clipping his row of willows and his hedges, carefully saving the twigs and binding them into little bundles for shipment to market.

In the handling of his land the American farmer does not adhere to a fixed system of crop rotation as is practiced elsewhere. He also has a tendency to indulge in specialties, devoting himself largely to a single crop or a small advantageous group of products. The farm-house with us is superior to the habitations of the actual tillers of the soil in Europe. The barns are infinitely superior. The American farmer lives well. The furni-

ture of his house is from five to ten times as valuable as that of his brother across the ocean. While the European produces butter and eggs, fruit and vegetables, and religiously preserves them all for sale, the American spreads a bountiful table from the best of his own land produces. Perhaps the most striking comparison exists with reference to agricultural implements. The American has far more machinery than the European, and what he has is lighter, neater, and more convenient. The harnesses and the wagons are lighter and better suited to their purposes. All the processes of the farm are carried on in a more direct and economical manner than is observed in countries where custom forbids short cuts, and where the son of the farmer receives no schooling.

As has already been said, a feature of American agriculture is the influence exerted by the agricultural press. By this is not meant the political influence of an agrarian party, but, rather, the assistance which the farmer receives in the improvement of his methods of tilling the soil from the wide dissemination of useful information. A map of agricultural papers shows Chicago to be the world's greatest centre of agricultural information. That city has published within it seventeen general agricultural papers, nine devoted to poultry, eleven to stock-raising, five to horticulture, three to dairy interests, and one each to floriculture, agricultural implements, and irrigation.

## WHEAT.

The United States ranks as the greatest producer of wheat in the world, raising upon an average one-fifth of the entire supply. The second country in rank is France.

The ideal climate for wheat-growing is one with a moist spring, during which the sprouting of the seed takes place. The sprouting is important, as it determines how many stalks each seed will produce. As the new plant increases in size the season should gradually become drier and hotter, to prevent an over-production of stalks, until, during the ripening period, there is a continuous season of sunshine and warmth, enduring until the grain can be garnered and threshed. This ideal is more nearly approached in California than elsewhere, but the entire Northwestern States are well favored in the matter of climate. The principal wheat growing sections, namely, Minnesota, North and South Dakota, and California, have the merit of a similar climate from year to year. This permits of an exact adaptation of means to end in wheat growing, and allows scientific treatment of the crop, involving the use of costly equipments and an elaborate market organization, which would otherwise be unprofitable and impossible.

In 1850 the north and south line which divided the wheat-fields of the United States into two equal parts was the eighty-two degrees meridian. In 1860 it was the eighty-six degrees, in 1870 the eight-eight degrees, and in 1880 the eighty-nine degrees meridian.

The wheat-growing sections may be roughly divided into two parts. The winter-wheat belt includes the greater portion of the United States between the thirty-one degrees and the forty-three degrees parallels of latitude east of the one-hundredth meridian. Only two Southern States, Kentucky and Tennessee, produce enough grain for home consumption. Within the area indicated the growing of wheat is principally determined not by climate or the fertility of the soil, but by those qualities which render the soil easy to manipulate with machinery; the chief of these is a level topography.

The spring-wheat region includes parts of the States of Iowa, Minnesota, Wisconsin, North and South Dakota, and the northern portions of Nebraska and Illinois. While the territory in which winter wheat is grown is also suitable for many other agricultural crops, the spring wheat country, especially the northern half of it, is restricted by climatic conditions to wheat growing and cattle raising. The result is that upon this small area an enormous amount of wheat is grown, so that the region is in truth the wheat-field of the world.

In so far as the surplus product of wheat is gathered from the farms to the larger markets, the stream of wheat which is collected at Kansas City, St. Louis, and Nashville moves eastward by way of Chicago and Toledo, or Indianapolis, to Philadelphia, Baltimore, and the more southerly Atlantic ports. The more concentrated flow of surplus spring wheat is gathered into Minneapolis, Duluth, and Milwaukee, and is thence forwarded by lake and rail through Buffalo to New York and Boston.

## ELEVATOR SYSTEM.

Along the route of this great commercial drainage system, which carries from the land the exportable surplus of grain, the most elaborate equipments have been provided for the rapid and economic handling of the product. In connection with the wheat industry there has grown up an American practice which is world renowned as the "elevator system." In this system the identity of any given quantity of grain is lost, being interchangeable with any equal quantity of the same grade. The system obviously calls for a rigid classification of grades, which is for the most part made under public authority in an entirely satisfactory manner. A considerable number of the larger elevators are able to perform the actual work of removing a car-load of grain (400 bushels) from a car in one minute. From 250 to 300 cars are easily handled in a day. Steamers may be loaded with from 80,000 to 100,000 bushels of wheat in six hours, and an Erie canal-boat holding 8,000 bushels can be filled in considerably less than an hour.

## FLOUR MILLS.

That portion of the wheat crop which is not caught by the shoals of flour-mills extending north and south across the United States on the ninety-seventh meridian, and by the still more numerous mills of central Minnesota and southeastern Illinois, or the group in Indiana, Michigan, and Ohio, is carried to the great milling centres of which Minneapolis, Duluth, Kansas City, St. Louis, and Chicago are the chief. Minneapolis is the greatest flour-milling centre in the world. Duluth and Superior together constitute a strong rival. The latter cities have

the advantage of location upon the lakes, so that it is not necessary to break shipment of wheat to accomplish the milling. Coal is cheaper in Duluth than in Minneapolis, but the latter city has the advantage of an immense equipment, well established trade connections, particularly an extensive elevator system extending throughout Minnesota and the two Dakotas. The water-power of Minneapolis is estimated at 120,000 theoretical horse power—an amount calculated as six times that of the entire country of France, and seven times that of England.

Although it is possible to convert a bushel of wheat into flour at an average cost of thirteen cents, less than one-half of the American wheat exported is in the form of flour. The principal reason for this is the existence of foreign tariffs, which discriminate against imports of flour to encourage a home milling industry. Wheat is also easier to manipulate in transportation than flour.

## CORN.

The most valuable single agricultural product of America is Indian corn, also known as maize. Indian corn is the most prolific and important vegetable product of the United States. The crop, which has amounted in recent years to 2,000,000,000 bushels, is the basis of many great industries. The largest structure ever raised by the hand of man is the pyramid of Ghizeh. This is 800 feet on the side, and was originally reared to an altitude of 450 feet. The American corn crop of a single year would make forty-four piles of the size of this pyramid. Those who have seen the Washington Monument will remember the profound impression produced by this lofty granite shaft. The corn crop of 1899 would make one grand pile three times the height of this monument, and with a circumference a mile and a half in circuit. The banner corn-field of 1899 was said to have been a field in southern Illinois, 6,000 acres in extent and yielding 600,000 bushels.

If we define the corn country as that region producing over 3,000 bushels per square mile, we find that in 1890 the corn belt included western Ohio, central Indiana, Illinois and Iowa, western Missouri, and eastern Nebraska and Kansas. There is a patch of country for which corn is a staple in central Kentucky, another in central Tennessee, and a third in the neighborhood of Lancaster, Penn.

While one-third of the American wheat crop is exported annually, not more than four or five per cent. of the corn crop leaves the country. European nations have not yet learned to employ this product directly as a food article. The proportion of the crop which is consumed directly as human food in the United States is not a large one. This brings us to the processes by which corn is transposed into marketable products.

The subsidiary industries which are founded upon the utilization of corn may be enumerated as: Preparation of human food direct, including the canning of sweet corn, manufacture of corn-meal and of corn-starch; the production of starch for manufacturing purposes, with corn-oil as a by-product used in the manufacture of rubber, distillation of spirits, and the production of cellulose from corn stalks. But by far the larger part of the corn crop is fed to cattle, pigs, and chickens, and comes transformed upon the market in the form of the beef and pork products of Chicago and the other great slaughtering centres, and the poultry products gathered from a thousand country towns, and amounting to no inconsiderable factor in the prosperity of the corn belt. Understanding these uses of corn, it is easy to understand why the great packing centres are located at the commercial outlets of the corn belt. It will be observed that the business of distilling spirits has one of its chief centres at Peoria, Ill. The manufacture of starch and glucose are territorially distributed with reference to corn.

## COTTON.

The chief product of eight States and the most valuable "money crop" of American agriculture is cotton. While it is largely grown throughout the South, from Virginia to Texas, the belts of greatest production are two. The first extends from south central Alabama across the State to the west, gradually bending to the north and occupying the northeastern portion of Mississippi as far as the Tennessee border. This region corresponds in its outlines with that known as the "black prairie country" of which mention was made in a previous article. The second region comprises the rich alluvial bottom lands along the Mississippi River in the western part of the State of the same name. The most valuable variety of cotton produced in the world comes from the islands and the lowlands immediately upon the coast of South Carolina. This is the celebrated Sea Island long staple cotton, which sells for twenty and twenty-one cents a pound, while ordinary cotton brings but eight or eight and a half cents.

The low prices which had ruled for cotton since 1897 had, up to the recent phenomenal advance of this year, disposed the South to diversify its agricultural industries. This situation has pressed home the need of holding for the South all the possible profits to be gained in connection with the cotton industry. It has particularly shown the necessity of manufacturing cotton and of developing the cotton-seed oil and cake industry. The growth of cotton seed oil mills has been very rapid. In 1885 there were but forty establishments. In 1898 the number was 300.

## TOBACCO.

At the opening of the century tobacco cultivation was confined almost exclusively to Virginia and Maryland, having been at one time the most important staple exported from the South. The culture has spread westward, clinging closely, however, to the established parallels of latitude. Except for cigar tobacco the chief growing regions of the United States are strung in large irregular patches from the Atlantic Ocean to central Missouri, along the thirty-seven degrees and thirty-nine degrees parallels. The thirty-nine degrees parallel crosses the central Maryland region and the producing sections of northern Kentucky and southern Ohio, and also that of Missouri. The thirty-seven degrees parallel roughly establishes an



east and west axis for Virginia, North Carolina, and western Kentucky. Kentucky is now the great centre for all sorts of tobacco except cigar grades, which are grown farther north, in Connecticut, New York, and Wisconsin.

There are many regions in the United States possessing equal facilities for tobacco-growing with those to which its culture is now confined. While the tobacco-plant possesses great facility in adapting itself to different physical conditions, it so fundamentally changes its characteristics as to be readily susceptible of classification according to the region where grown. Inasmuch as the wishes of the consuming public are made known by the popularity of certain brands and varieties, and as the trade handles tobacco on the basis of a well established classification into the sorts which suit the market, the business of growing tobacco is only successful where the product conforms to some popular variety. The introduction of a new variety of tobacco to the trade and to the consuming public is a slow process, except where the financial part of it is engineered upon a large scale.

#### MINOR CEREALS.

First among minor cereals should be mentioned rice. The average production is above 150,000,000 pounds. There are two chief centres of production. In North and South Carolina and in Georgia the rice fields are reclaimed swamps, or lowlands, bordering the river, and so located that fresh water may be let in upon the fields and be let out either at a lower level or, if the plantation be near the coast, be drained off at low tide. South-western Louisiana has a new but rapidly-growing rice industry, for which it is admirably fitted.

The growing of barley is largely controlled by the demand for grain suitable for malting. The German immigrant, accustomed to the growing of barley and to the consumption of beer, has exerted a perceptible influence upon the distribution of the crop. The grain is adapted to regions of small rainfall, since it endures drought well.

Oats are chiefly employed as a food for horses and cattle, although recent years have seen a marvelous growth in the popularity of prepared breakfast foods, in which oats are largely employed. There is also a respectable demand for oat-straw for manufacturing purposes. The importation of Scandinavian seed is a necessity in the United States to keep the quality of the grain at its highest standard.

Rye is chiefly grown as a forage crop and for the value of its straw in manufacture.

#### TRUCK-RAISING.

The extent of the territory of the United States from north to south enables American cities to readily obtain fruits and vegetables at all seasons. During the winter and early spring the fruits of California and of Florida, Louisiana, and other Gulf States, appear in Northern markets. As the ripening season passes northward at a rate of ten to fifteen miles per day, each section contributes in turn its supply until abundant fruit and low prices prevail, when the harvest season for the fruit and truck districts of Virginia, Maryland, and Delaware has arrived. At about the same period western Tennessee and Kentucky and southern Illinois supply Chicago. Later the local markets contribute fruit which, while commanding higher prices, is marketed in the most excellent condition. The season closes with the southward shipment of the products of New York, Michigan, and Wisconsin. But it closes only to soon reopen in the extreme South; and thus the cycle is repeated.

It is estimated that three-fourths of all the truck produced in the United States comes from three sections: the belt of country lying to the east of a line drawn from Macon, Ga., to Augusta, Me.; from southern Georgia, Alabama, and Florida; and from the neighborhood immediately tributary to the north and south railroad lines of the eastern Mississippi valley.

Market gardening, which is the production of fruit and vegetables so near to the centres of consumption that they can be marketed by the producer personally, and truck-growing, which is the same industry carried on at a greater distance from market, have had an unusual development in this country. For this several causes may be mentioned. A considerable portion of the American people live in cities. America is furnished with very superior means of railway transportation. Circumstances have led to the shipment of bulky and perishable food products to American cities, and these have little by little built up the demand for themselves until their use has become a chief characteristic of American diet. The changed conditions in the South since the war have assisted in the movement.

*Edward Jones*

### The Great Rainbow City.

**BUFFALO'S PAN-AMERICAN EXPOSITION MOVING SWIFTLY TO COMPLETION—IT WILL GIVE A VAST VIEW OF ARCHITECTURAL BEAUTY ADORNED BY SYMPHONIES OF COLOR.**

THERE is a familiar sound to the promise of the officials of the Pan-American Exposition at Buffalo that their enormous display of this continent's products and genius will be ready, full-fledged, when the gates open on May 1st, 1901. These promises have been made by the managers of every great exposition, and have never been fully kept, but in the case of the Pan-American the managers mean every word they say. The work is gliding swiftly but smoothly along. Even at this early day the big cluster of buildings is taking on a thoroughly urban appearance. Looking from the Scajaquoda Parkway, southwest of the grounds, the view impresses one with a sense of near-approaching completion.

Everything that architects, sculptors, painters, and electrical experts can do to make the exposition a city of enchantment is being included in the general plan. While the buildings at Chicago were monotonously white, every structure in the Buffalo show but two will be distinguished by a different color scheme. It will be a tremendous rainbow city—a veritable architectural kaleidoscope. To produce this result to the best advantage a committee of three has been appointed, consisting of John M. Carrere, chairman of the board of architects; Karl

Bitter, director of sculpture, and C. G. Turner, N. A., director of color. These gentlemen have massed the buildings and their colors in a beautiful composition conforming to the demands of modernized Spanish Renaissance.

Mr. Bitter has planned and followed out an elaborate design by which an unusually large number of statues and reliefs enrich the buildings and decorate the grounds, and interpret by their subjects and treatment the meaning of the exhibition structures. Mr. Bitter's work Mr. Turner supplements with the color. His scheme has been to follow out the main ideas of the composition, as the architects and sculptors have been doing.



WILLIAM I. BUCHANAN, DIRECTOR GENERAL.

The roofs, as a whole, will be in red, the staff walls tinted in yellows and grays and delicate tones of ivory in varying hues. These light walls and red roofs, with heavy foliage banked below, and the blue sky above reflected in the interspersed lagoons, Mr. Turner calls his primary colors. In this large and comprehensive effect it is to be the great picture of the exposition. The smaller pictures will be discovered in studying the detail.

The color is now being applied to some of the buildings, and the artistic effect is a delight to the eye. The general chro-



JOHN G. MILBURN, PRESIDENT.

matic scheme is adapted in specific instances to the purposes of each building, and also with reference to its position in the group. The same is true of the sculpture and of the elaborate landscape settings that are being devised by Rudolph Ulrich. The general scheme of coloring the buildings is to have the tones increase in intensity all the way up to the Triumphal Bridge, in the southern grounds, where the visitor will get the first comprehensive glimpse of the whole exposition.

In the transverse court there will be the richest coloring. To the left the walls of the mines, horticultural, and graphic arts buildings will be of warm buff color, and the roofs a medium tint of terra-cotta. On the right the walls of the government buildings will be of a more pronounced yellow tinge. Along the Court of Fountains and the main court the buildings of machinery and manufactures, liberal arts, electricity, and agriculture will merge from yellows into the grays, with lighter red for the roofs. The electric tower, designed by John

Galen Howard, with its surmounting hammered-brass figure of the goddess of light at a height of 375 feet from the ground, will be the architectural climax of the sight. There will be but two structures in pure white, the art gallery and the New York State building. The art gallery, which will cost nearly \$400,000, is the gift of Mr. J. J. Albright, of Buffalo, on the condition that after the exposition it shall remain a permanent fine-arts building. The Erechtheum of Athens has been the inspirational key-note of this glorious pile. The New York State building, with a Legislative appropriation of \$100,000 for its erection, and added donations of \$75,000 from the Buffalo Historical Society and the city of Buffalo, will also be done in the classic style, and after the exposition will become the home of the historical society. It is on the Doric order, and Mr. George Cary, of Buffalo, is the architect.

"On the Midway" will mean something distinctive at Buffalo. It will cost about \$3,000,000 to complete it. Besides the acme of entertainment there will be hundreds of instructive features. Objectionable exhibits will be rigorously excluded. The cost of the exposition will reach about \$10,000,000, and most of the stock and bonds have been sold already. The attendance of the public at the rainbow city is better assured by the fact that a number of conventions have been secured for Buffalo during the summer months. The Hon. John G. Milburn, of Buffalo, is president of the exposition. The Hon. William I. Buchanan resigned from the post of United States minister to the Argentine Confederation to accept the director-generalship.

#### Election News in Camp.

The boys in regulation blue  
Who hold the Philippines  
And knock the little chocolate men  
In special smithereens  
Have hoisted every flag to-day  
And lighted every fuse  
To anything that makes a noise,  
To celebrate the news.

A message flashed beneath the sea,  
It told the stirring tale;  
Jim Riley brought it into camp  
This morning with the mail.  
A Maxim from its place was dumped  
Just like so much refuse,  
And Jim upon the caisson hauled  
Around to tell the news.

The crazy drummers fell in line,  
Parading up and down;  
They made the hollow sheep-skin crack  
And paralyzed the town.  
At every hut they called a halt  
And ceased their loud tattoos  
To stand with lifted sticks and yell:  
"Oh, have you heard the news?"

We caught a Filipino man  
With fear of us half-dead,  
And Jim and I unsheathed our swords  
And crossed them o'er his head.  
Beneath our steel he did not care  
To air his private views,  
But cheered until his throat was sore  
The great and glorious news.

Although we could not very well  
Go home to vote, my boys,  
I tell you what, with Yankee vim  
We made it up in noise.  
We felt so big we overtopped  
The plantains and bamboos,  
And told the tidings to the stars  
When Riley brought the news.

MINNA IRVING.

### Hidden Dangers of Great Cities.

(Continued from page 362.)

impossible to do away with them. Other dangers, when the light of experience points the way, can be overcome by the right kind of legislation. Wherever it is possible to remove causes of danger from proximity to human life and property, it goes without saying that it should be done. Here is where experience, and following upon that, legislation, may come to the rescue.

In New York City the present centre of danger from the storage of drugs and chemicals seems to be in the district east of Broadway and south of Fulton Street. Yet, without the checks of experience and legislation, this centre will naturally only shift with the commercial needs of the city. Where a firm stores its own goods only it is reasonably easy to ascertain what those goods are; but if a firm stores goods for other people the difficulty of knowing the nature and possible danger from the goods is increased. This is a point that will have to be carefully and thoroughly dealt with. To determine where such chemicals are kept, and the likelihood of danger that arises from their keeping, is a matter in which legislation must provide ample powers to the fire department.

At present there are many lurking dangers of fire and explosion. Many of these can be provided against by law. Others are just as incident and inevitable to our civilization as steam is to the boiler. What we must do is to provide against dangers that can be lessened. Here is where legislation comes into play. What legislation will be effective I cannot yet say. It is too vast a problem to be tackled lightly or in a hurry. No one man can form an adequate opinion, and he cannot, therefore, suggest remedies off hand. Undoubtedly I shall have recommendations, and strong ones, to offer in the matter of prevention of such tragedies as the Warren Street fire. But before I can come to the necessary conclusions I must obtain a great amount of information in addition to that already possessed by the fire department, and I must have the opinions of many men whose expertness in their various branches of knowledge and experience qualifies them to advise understandingly. Then the remedies will be sought, and, once granted, applied.

*Edw. F. Brooks*

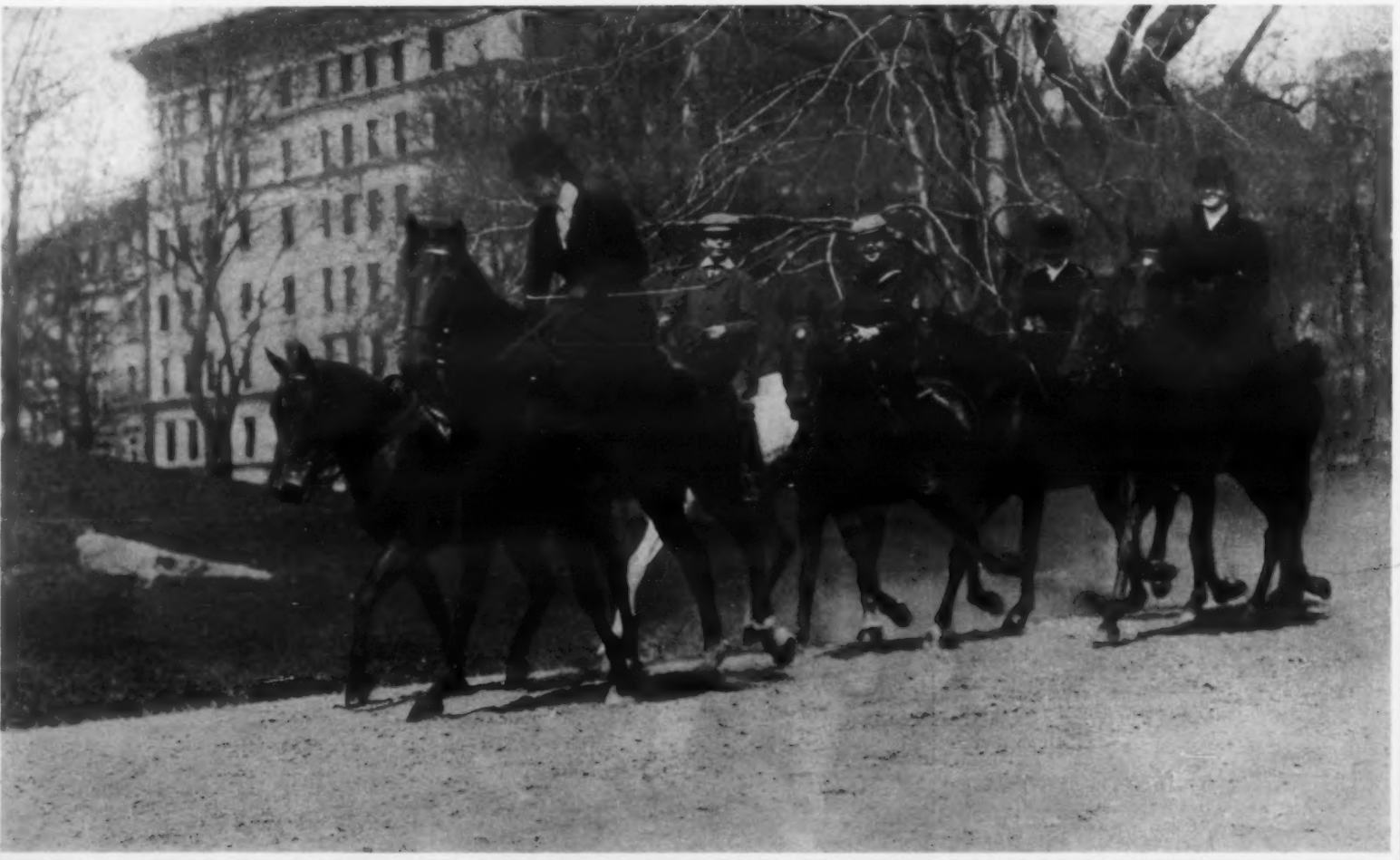




THE WELL-KNOWN BANKER, MR. CHARLES LANIER, TAKING A RIDE ON A FROSTY MORNING.



BISHOP POTTER, WHO IS NOW HEADING THE CRUSADE AGAINST VICE, SEEKING RECREATION IN CENTRAL PARK.



A FASHIONABLE RIDING CLASS OF BOYS AND GIRLS ENTERING CENTRAL PARK.



MR. JOHN R. HEGEMAN, THE PRESIDENT OF THE METROPOLITAN LIFE, ON HIS BEAUTIFUL HORSE.

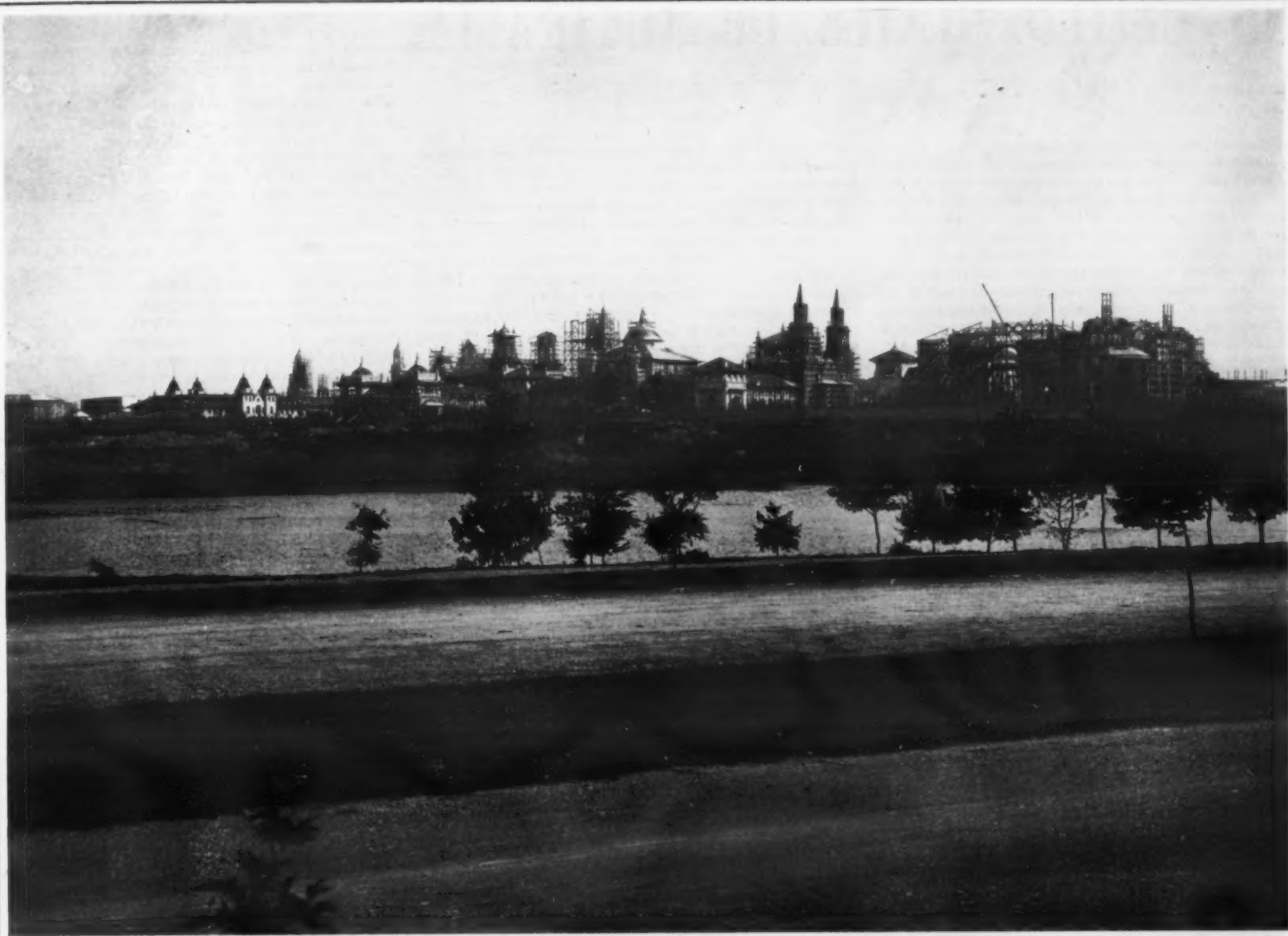


THE HANDSOME CHARGER OF GEORGE L. STORM, OF NEW YORK.

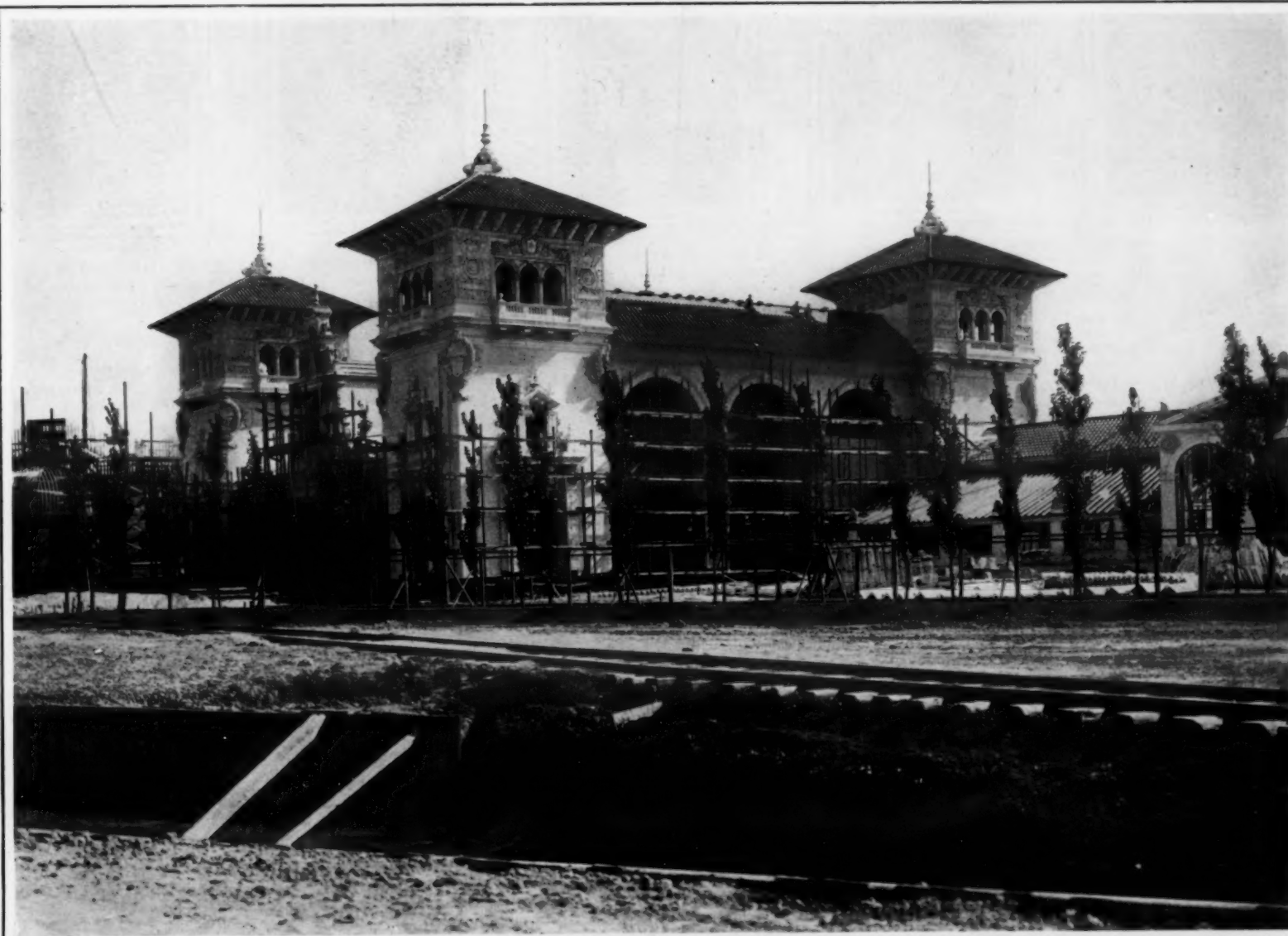
### HORSEBACK-RIDING IN NEW YORK CITY.

A SPORT IN WHICH MANY OF THE MOST PROMINENT AND WEALTHY PEOPLE OF THE METROPOLIS SEEK THE MOST HEALTHFUL OUT-DOOR RECREATION.—[SEE PAGE 371.]





GENERAL VIEW OF THE GREAT PAN-AMERICAN EXPOSITION FROM THE SCAJAQUODA PARKWAY, SOUTHWEST OF THE GROUNDS.



THE STATELY GRAPHIC ARTS BUILDING, WHERE ONE OF THE MOST INTERESTING ART EXHIBITIONS EVER HELD IN THE UNITED STATES WILL BE GIVEN.

### THE BEAUTIFUL AND STATELY RAINBOW CITY.

WORK ON THE PAN-AMERICAN EXPOSITION AT BUFFALO, NEARING COMPLETION.—PHOTOGRAPHED FOR "LESLIE'S WEEKLY" BY C. D. ARNOLD.  
[SEE PAGE 367.]



# THE UNITED STATES OF AUSTRALIA.

A GREAT FEDERATION IN THE SOUTHERN SEAS—THE WONDERFUL RESOURCES OF A FAR-OFF LAND.

HAD not wars and rumors of wars occupied so large a space in the minds of men during the present year, an event of such deep and far-reaching significance as the creation of a new and great federation of states in the Southern hemisphere would certainly not have passed with so little attention and comment as it has done. The formation of the commonwealth of Australia by act of the British Parliament and the approval of the Queen will surely be reckoned by the future historian as one of the great things accomplished during the closing year of the nineteenth century. It means, in brief, that there has been called into being under the Southern Cross what is virtually a new nation of our Anglo-Saxon race; a new empire peopled by that order of men whose language, religion, government, and social and industrial systems seem surely destined to dominate the world. The motto of the new commonwealth is "Advance, Australia," a motto at once inspiring and prophetic.

Considering its great size, the vastness of its resources, the character of its government and institutions, and the racial affinity of its people, we, of America, are strangely ignorant of the history and present status of the Australian States. We know almost as little about them as we do of the Soudan or of Siberia, and much less than we know of other civilized lands. Literature dealing with Australia in any aspect is surprisingly limited in amount, and our own enterprising newspapers never seem to think it worth their while to include this island continent within the range of their journalistic activities. In spite of the familiar facts of geography and statistical tables, we are accustomed to think of Australia only as an island down there in the far-off seas—a large island, to be sure, but having, after all, no important rank among the great civilized countries of the world. Now that it has come into the strength and dignity of a powerful federation of States, it is pretty certain that Australia will henceforth occupy a larger place in the eyes of men everywhere.

It is well to be reminded at this time that the entire group of Australian lands is actually as large as the United States outside of Alaska, and only about 400,000 square miles less than the area of all Europe. It could accommodate within its borders fifteen republics of the size of France, or eighteen kingdoms of the dimensions of Spain, and have room enough to

heartily into the conflict, or sent to the battle-line braver or more efficient fighting men.

In certain of its climatic and physical characteristics Australia proper is seriously handicapped as a competitor with other countries of its size in population and industry. Its entire coast-line is singularly deficient in good harbors. The rainfall of the country is small, and over enormous districts in the interior there is practically none at all. The western half of Australia is a low, dry, barren plateau, not yet fully explored, and, so far as known, with no resources of any kind, mineral or otherwise, to support a population. Unless it can be transformed by irrigation, the process now being tried in the Sahara with success, more than half the Australian continent must remain practically a desert. There are only two navigable rivers in the country, the Murray and the Darling, and in the long, hot, dry summers these streams dwindle away to a mere succession of pools. In the interior are many stream-beds, dry except after the infrequent showers, and terminating for the most part in dreary marshes.

Practically all the interest in the country, past, present, and future, lies in the coast region of the south and east, the territory embraced in the colonies of Victoria, New South Wales, and Queensland. Here are the flourishing cities of Adelaide, Melbourne, Sydney, and Brisbane; here the great mines of gold, silver, iron, and copper, and here the vast sheep-farms and cattle-ranges from which Australia draws the larger part of her wealth. Nearly one fourth of the world's gold supply comes from Australia, yet the yearly product from all her mines is but one-fifth as valuable as the pastoral and farm products. Nearly half the population of the country is found in the four cities named. Melbourne has a population of nearly 500,000, and Sydney nearly as many. The latter has also the unique advantage, in that land, of one of the largest and most beautiful harbors in all the world.

Australia is chiefly associated in the popular mind, in America at least, as the country of the kangaroo and other curious forms of animal life; the boomerang, that remarkable weapon of savage warfare, and the native bushmen, reputed to be lowest in the scale of humanity. In later years it has figured somewhat unhappily in the public prints on account of the rab-

come of a long struggle, the fruit of the fiercest and bitterest controversy which has ever agitated the surface of Australian politics. The federation movement began as far back as 1852, but only took on a pronounced and tangible form in 1886, when a conference was called at Hobart, in Tasmania, to consider a plan of union. Since that date federation has been the uppermost topic in all the colonies, with various schemes proposed, which have been the rallying-cries of political parties and the rocks on which some of them have gone to pieces. The plan drafted by Sir Henry Parkes, the greatest of Australian statesmen, in 1891, resembled in many features the government of the United States, but it failed to meet with popular favor and was voted down. Another scheme submitted in 1895 met with a similar fate. The measure which recently passed Parliament was drawn by a federation conference held at Melbourne in 1898. It had a stormy career, but after being the subject of several other conferences and passing the ordeal of two popular referendums, it was finally enacted into law.

The form of government adopted for the Australian States may be briefly outlined as follows: A Governor-General is to be appointed by the Queen, and is to have a salary of \$50,000 a year. A federal executive council is to be chosen by him from the States originally forming the union. Provision is made for the accession of colonies not now joining, it being expected that New Zealand and possibly other adjacent islands belonging to England, may come in. The Governor-General is to summon the federal Parliament within six months of the date of the establishment of the commonwealth, and there must be a session each year. The Parliament is to consist of the Queen, a Senate, and a House of Representatives—the Senators elected for six years, half of them retiring in rotation every three years. There are to be six Senators for each State. The Representatives are to be elected on a population basis, no State to have less than five; and the House is to be twice as numerous, as far as is practicable, as the Senate. The members are to be paid \$2,000 a year.

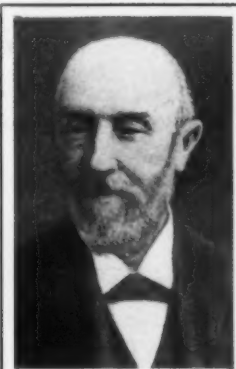
The House is to continue for three years, but to be subject to dissolution. Federal ministers must be members either of the House or the Senate. Money bills must originate in the House. The Senate may suggest amendments, but the power of the purse rests with the House. In other matters the powers of the two houses are much the same. Should the Senate refuse assent to a bill twice proposed by the House, both houses are dissolved; if thereafter the Senate again withholds assent, there is to be a joint meeting of the two houses, and an absolute majority determines the issue. The bill defines the powers committed to the federal Parliament. What is not defined is therefore a matter of internal state government. A uniform



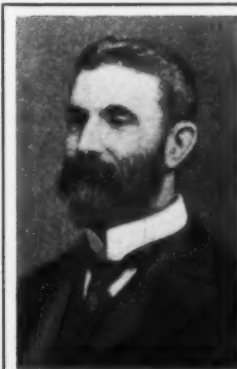
HON. E. BARTON, NEW SOUTH WALES.



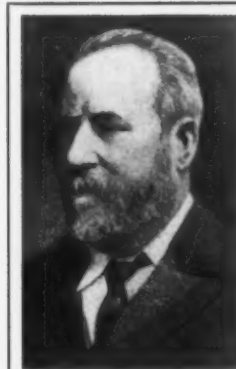
SIR PHILIP FYSH, TASMANIA.



HON. J. R. DICKSON, QUEENSLAND.



HON. ALFRED DEAKIN, VICTORIA.



HON. C. C. KINGSTON, SOUTH AUSTRALIA.

## FIVE EMINENT AUSTRALIAN STATESMEN WHO HAVE APPEARED BEFORE THE BRITISH PARLIAMENT IN FAVOR OF THE AUSTRALIAN COMMONWEALTH BILL.

spare in each case to tuck in fifteen or twenty Switzerlands. It has a population at present of over 6,000,000, and is increasing this figure at the ratio of about 150,000 a year. A country with such possibilities before it as these figures imply we certainly cannot afford to despise.

While the Australian main land has been known to civilized man since early in the sixteenth century, first to the daring Portuguese, then to the adventurous Dutch, its real history covers less than a century. The colony of New South Wales was founded in 1788, but for twenty-five years its settlers were acquainted only with a strip of country fifty miles wide, between the Blue Mountains and the seacoast. In 1830 the population of the whole country was only 40,000. The unfortunate selection of the island for the establishment of penal colonies gave the region a bad name, and this undoubtedly helped to retard its progress, even after the practice of making it a dumping-ground for criminals had been abolished. The discovery of enormous gold deposits in New South Wales in 1850, and two years later in Victoria, marked the actual beginning of Australia's development. Population began to flow that way from all parts of the world, and in the next two decades it had increased to over 1,500,000, and that figure was more than doubled by 1890. And the tide has only just begun to roll in.

In comparison with most other civilized lands Australia has had a remarkably quiet and uneventful history. It has been under the strong and kindly sway of the British crown from the beginning, and no internal wars, insurrections, or invasions have ever disturbed the peaceful current of its existence. It has been left singularly alone by the rest of the world to work out its own destiny in its own way, according to the natural laws of industrial and political development. Since the abolition of penal transportation in 1830 the Australian colonies have had little or no cause of complaint against the mother country, but have had a steady and healthy growth under her wise and fostering care. How warm and deep is the love existing between England and this daughter of hers in the southern seas has been strikingly manifested during the critical struggle in which the British empire has been engaged in South Africa. No part of her Majesty's dominions entered more promptly and

bit pest, and more unhappily still from the extraordinary and deadly heat which prevailed over large sections of the island for a considerable period in the summer of 1898-99, at a time when in our northern latitude we were shivering in the blasts of winter. The thermometer during this awful visitation ranged above the hundred for days together, and the heat became so intense that birds, wild animals, sheep, and cattle died by the thousands. Australia, as a general rule, however, has a salubrious climate, and the country has been as notably exempt from cyclones, earthquakes, plagues, and famines as it has been from wars and revolutions. Under modern and scientific methods of development much may be done, no doubt, to overcome the dryness of the climate and the lack of springs and running streams, and even its so-called desert-lands may be made to blossom as the rose.

Like all other branches of the English-speaking race, the Australians have taken a large interest in religious, educational, literary, and scientific progress, and their institutions representative of these departments of human activity are comparable with the best in England and the United States. The country has not as yet, however, made any notable contributions to science, art, literature, or philosophy, and in the galaxy of the world's illustrious men and women—poets, singers, and artists—the name of no Australian man or woman has yet been fixed. The only exception to this, perhaps, is the name of Madame Melba. In the realm of political reform the world owes much to Australia for an improved ballot system, which has been adopted, with some modifications, in England and the United States.

Along certain lines of commercial development Australia has already gained a proud eminence among the nations. It produces about one-fourth of all the gold annually mined in the world, and nearly one half of all the wool. As a wool grower Queensland ranks with New Zealand, but she is *par excellence* the cattle colony of the group, South Australia being the cereal colony, Tasmania the fruit colony, while western Australia, the Cinderella of the south, wears a slipper made of gold.

The bill which passed the British Parliament creating a commonwealth of Tasmania and four Australian States was the out-

federal tariff is to be imposed within two years, and for at least ten years after three-quarters of the net customs and excise revenue must be returned to the States. The seat of government is to be ten square miles within the colony of New South Wales, not less than 100 miles distant from Sydney; but temporarily the federal Parliament is to sit at Melbourne.

L. A. M.

## Bad Dreams

CAUSED BY COFFEE.

"I HAVE been a coffee drinker, more or less, ever since I can remember, until a few months ago I became more and more nervous and irritable, and finally I could not sleep at night, for I was horribly disturbed by dreams of all sorts and a species of distressing nightmare.

"Finally, after hearing the experience of numbers of friends who had quit coffee and gone to drinking Postum Food Coffee, and learning of the great benefits they had derived, I concluded coffee must be the cause of my trouble, so I got some Postum Food Coffee and had it made strictly according to directions.

"I was astonished at the flavor and taste. It entirely took the place of coffee, and to my very great satisfaction, I began to sleep peacefully and sweetly. My nerves improved, and I wish I could warn every man, woman, and child from the unwholesome drug, ordinary coffee.

"People really do not appreciate or realize what a powerful drug it is and what terrible effect it has on the human system. If they did, hardly a pound of it would be sold. I would never think of going back to coffee again. I would almost as soon think of putting my hand in a fire after I had once been burned.

"A young lady friend of ours, Miss Emily Pierson, had stomach trouble for a long time, and could not get well as long as she used coffee. She finally quit coffee and began the use of Postum Food Coffee, and is now perfectly well. Yours for health. Don't publish my name." — Herington, Kan. Name given by Postum Cereal Co., Ltd., Battle Creek, Mich.



## China, the Great Game Preserve.

Most people will be surprised to learn that, notwithstanding its great population and the fact that the Chinese were the first to invent and to use firearms, China is the greatest game preserve in the world. Even in the region about Peking, where villages cover the plain, and the population outside the city walls exceeds two thousand per square mile, foxes, weasels, raccoons, and wolves are so numerous as to be pests. The wolves particularly are bothersome, and so fearless that no winter passes by without many lives being lost and much stock destroyed by them.

It is a common thing in most parts of China to see wolves trotting along the public highways, following travelers, or dashing across the roads from cover to cover. Partly on account of the wolves, and partly to escape the bandits and robbers which infest the most of China, the farmers do not live on the places which they farm, but gather themselves into villages, which are surrounded by mud walls for protection against these terrors. Among the curiosities of Chinese villages are the large white rings painted on these mud walls for the purpose of frightening away the wolves. The Chinese believe that the beasts, seeing the rings, think them to be either traps or else the rising sun, from which they will slink away and seek refuge in their lairs. The Chinese villagers are too much engaged during the summer months with their crops to attempt much in the line of exterminating these hungry brutes, but during the winter they gather in crowds, armed with swords and pikes, and beat out the fields.

The Chinese are rather chary concerning the killing of foxes, for they believe in the transmigration of souls, and think that foxes are preferred by departed human spirits to any other animal. They also believe that foxes have the power to change into human beings, and many are the wonderful tales which are told of mysterious warriors who have rescued forlorn hopes, and beautiful maidens who, fleeing from pursuers, have changed themselves into foxes and thus escaped.

The moors and plains of China abound in partridge, grouse, plover, snipe, and rabbits, and the abundance of game is not peculiar to any particular part of the empire. The chief reason why game still abounds in such quantities in China lies in the fact that the Chinese musket, or gingal, has never been developed to the point where it is of much service for hunting. The barrels are cast, and most of them look as if they had been made out of pot metal, while the stocks are not modeled after a plan to give much certainty of aim, as they look like exaggerated pistol-handles.

But the chief failure of the Chinese gun lies in the absence of the percussion-cap. These Chinese guns have a small vent with an old-fashioned flash-pan at the butt; over the flash-pan is a steel holder, shaped like a half-bent finger, which is split so as to hold between the split pieces a bit of lighted incense or punk. In order to make a shot, the Chinaman must fill the flash-pan with powder, dust the ashes off his punk, take aim, and then push this steel holder down until the lighted punk touches the powder in the flash pan. Such a weapon, of course, is of little use except for pot-hunting, and it is used chiefly by the Chinese for rice-birds, wild pigeon, black-birds, and such game as congregates in large flocks. The method employed by the Chinese for taking game is the use of the net and the running noose. Great quantities of quail and rabbits are taken in this manner. For larger game the Chinese use traps, usually pits, with trip-falls, and a dead-fall arranged to jerk the game up and suspend it instead of dropping on it.

It is a thing not generally known that China is to day better supplied with large game than any other country in the world. The mountains of China, both north and south, abound in bears, black and brown, and leopards and tigers are by no means uncommon. The royal Bengal tiger has frequently been found in the coast mountains of Fuh Kien, near Amoy and Foochow. In the mountains about Peking, and north from there to the wilds of Manchuria and the plains of Mongolia, is found the magnificent Siberian tiger, the most splendid specimen of the cat family, surpassing even the royal Bengal tiger of India. The royal hunt has from the earliest times been a great feature of Chinese court life, and the sages of China have repeatedly laid stress upon the necessity of educating the princes in the hunt for the purpose of cultivating courage and endurance.

Hunting reached its greatest popularity during the reign of

the Mongol dynasty in the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries. The emperors of this dynasty were also famous for their love of falconry, and their great hawking excursions are said to have employed often no less than 75,000 attendants. The Ming dynasty, which followed the Mongol, also included many emperors who were fond of the chase, though in their hunting they preferred the less dangerous pursuit of deer to that of the leopards and tigers which were sought by the Mongols. It was the Mings who established the magnificent deer parks that now exist near the Chinese capital. The famous decoration of the peacock feather, which has been the subject of so much international pleasantries, was originally awarded to members of the royal suite for success in killing a stag. The early emperors of the present dynasty were also keen sportsmen, but as the throne has for the last forty years been occupied by minors the great pastime has been neglected.

The Northern Deer-Park, one of the most magnificent preserves to be found in the world, lies on the slope of the mountains about fifteen miles northwest of Peking. It is surrounded by a heavy brick wall fifteen feet high, and incloses a spur of the mountain, with the valleys on either side of it. The park contains one of the largest herds to be found in the world, but the walls are falling down in places and it is quite common to find deer that have escaped wandering on the mountains outside of the park. The interior of the park is splendidly wooded and quite wild, but it is cut up with paved roads and paths that wind up the mountain sides to the most picturesque hunting lodges. These buildings are falling into decay, but they still show evidences of their former magnificence. The animals in this park are large and magnificently antlered animals, of a yellowish or dun color, and are peculiar in having a long tail which carries a brush.

A short distance south of Peking, covering an area of over one hundred square miles, is the Nan Hai-tse, or Southern Deer-Park, which is remarkable for a breed of deer not found elsewhere in China and unknown to the rest of the world. It is called by the Chinese the Szu puh-siang, or the mule-deer. The name indicates that it cannot be classed with any of the four useful animals, the ox or horse, the camel or deer. It is likely that the name mule-deer indicates a hybrid origin. The animal is a kind of elk, but has no horns. It is very large, of a light gray color, and has a mild, croaking voice that ill-becomes so large an animal.

There is no other country in the world that offers such a variety of climate or cover for game as China. From north to south, and from the coast west toward the interior, China alternates between mountain ranges and great plains, with intervals of plateaus and bottoms, lakes and rivers, while far beyond them all stretch the steppes of Mongolia and the Desert of Gobi. Mongolia is peculiar for a species of wild chicken which is undoubtedly the ancestor of our present domestic fowl. The chicken is a good game bird, a strong flier, and reaches a weight of nine or ten pounds. It has a brilliantly colored comb and is of a brownish color, with red and black markings on neck and tail. It is splendid eating, and is one of the best things to be found in the great game market of Peking.

The Mongolian market in Peking is probably the best to be found in the world. Owing to the steady cold which prevails in the northern winters it is quite easy to preserve the flesh, and the Mongol camel trains come into Peking loaded down with almost every variety. With all kinds of small game, they also bring wild boars, bears, antelope and deer, wild sheep and goats, and, what is considered by the Chinese one of their greatest delicacies, because it is so hard to take, the wild ass or onager. Probably the commonest game bird of China is the pheasant, which ranges over the whole empire. The more ordinary varieties are of course well known, but the province of Szuchuan is noted as being the home of two varieties which are practically unknown outside of China—the snow pheasant, which is dressed in the purest white, with a few brilliant colored feathers in the tail, which make it resemble a white peafowl, and the Pallas pheasant, which is one of the most brilliantly colored birds in the world, and is called by the Chinese the *hoki*, or fire hen.

There is another class of game, not so generally sought, for which China is remarkable, and that is the monkey. The southern provinces have a large species, which in its grotesque and striking colors can only be matched by the gold-fish and mandarin ducks, also peculiar to China. The face of the monkey is of an orange color, and is surrounded by short tufts of yellowish hair, while a black band runs across the forehead. The body and the upper part of the forearms are a light grayish brown. The lower arms are pure white, while the hands and thighs are jet-black. The tail and a large triangular spot over it are white, and the legs are a brilliant red. China is also remarkable for having the most northern species of monkey found in the world. In the mountains about Peking, in a latitude ranging from forty to forty-five degrees north, are found monkeys of large size, the adults standing three and a half feet high. The fur is thick, and the animals do not appear to suffer in the least from cold, but greatly enjoy playing in the snow. They are remarkably intelligent, and the Chinese capture many for taming and training. Szuchuan also has a species of mountain ape which lives in cold latitudes. It is called by the Chinese the *run-hiung*, or man bear, from the fact that it hibernates like the

bear in winter. Its flesh is considered a great delicacy, and is much sought by the Chinese. Many parts of China are infested with herds of wild dogs, which are killed for their pelts, Chinese dog-skins being favorites in the fur market.

In a country where there is so much marsh and lake as there is in China it is natural that water-fowl should abound in great numbers, and it is certain that no other country in the world offers such rich rewards for the enterprising hunter of geese and swan, mallards, teal, and mandarin ducks, plover and snipe. The Chinese game-markets are always well supplied with them. A favorite method of taking them is to flood the rice-fields where the birds find such rich feeding, and then to kill them with pot-shots from traps, or for men to wade around in the field with empty gourds over their heads, among the flocks, catching the birds by the feet and pulling them under.

The great sport of falconry, once so popular in all the courts of Europe, now survives alone in China. The falcon mart in the Chinese city of Peking, just south of the Chien-men or meridian gate, is one of the sights of the city. Here falcons, hawks, and eagles are taught to pursue their quarry, and thousands of hooded birds stand along the walls on great racks, exposed for sale. In Mongolia the golden eagle itself is still trained and commonly used in deer-hunting. With the opening up of China, which is likely to follow the settling of the present disturbance, it is probable that all these conditions will be changed, and that the last great game preserve of the world will disappear. Sportsmen who have roamed the world seeking the dangers that attend the bagging of large game will find their last opportunity here in China.

GUY MORRISON WALKER.

## New York Society in the Saddle.

At this time of the year New-Yorkers are to be found in saddle in every road and saddle-path of Central Park. The season is on in earnest, nor has there ever before been such an epidemic of riding. There are fully twice as many riders as during any previous year. Nearly all the well-known men and women of fashion and leisure take daily canter. One of the most dignified figures to be seen astride a horse is Bishop H. C. Potter, who, rain or shine, rides every day when in New York. He is a lover of the horse, and makes a daily circuit of ten or twelve miles at a canter. Mr. John R. Hegeman, president of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company, is the owner of a fine lot of saddle animals, and maintains a luxurious private bath at Durlan's new Grand View stables. Mr. George L. Storm generally rides a fine high-school horse of Kentucky breed. Mr. Charles Lanier, the banker, is one of the oldest and best riders in the city. Mr. John H. Alexandre, his wife and little daughter, are seen every pleasant day riding together. Colonel Daniel Appleton, of the Seventh Regiment, and his brothers Sidney and Charles are also daily riders.

One of the finest strings of saddle-horses in the city is that owned by the Hon. Perry Belmont, who is devoted to the sport of riding. Mr. George E. Dodge, the millionaire lumber man, generally accompanies his daughter in her rides. The Miss Loews, of Fifty-seventh Street, own each three handsome mounts. Saddle work is the ruling fad of President George C. Clausen, of the park commission. He not only rides, but is an adept in the all-around education of a horse. He has good-naturedly taught many young New-Yorkers the art of riding and of handling restless or bad-tempered mounts.

Some idea of the hold that riding has taken of the fashionable set may be gathered from the fact that the riding club stables 300 horses, while three riding-academies in the same neighborhood take care of 850 horses more. At a low estimate there are fifty private stables near Central Park West, each of which contains from one to three saddle-animals. Kentucky and Virginia, the latter State furnishing close seconds in the way of fine-bred running-horses, are both excited over the demand for the best stock, and prices are going up rapidly. Mr. Lanier's imported English cob cost \$3,000 in London, and there are many Southern horses in town that were purchased at equally high figures.

## If Your Brain Is Tired

USE HORSFORD'S ACID PHOSPHATE.

DR. T. D. CROTHERS, superintendent Walnut Lodge Asylum, Hartford, Conn., says: "It is a remedy of great value in building up functional energy and brain force."

### That Little Book,

"Babies," issued by Borden's Condensed Milk Company, New York, should be in the hands of all young mothers. The hints it contains are invaluable to the inexperienced. Sent free upon application.

DESPONDENCY gives place to buoyant spirits when your worn-out system is re-enforced by Abbott's, the original Angostura Bitters. At druggists and grocers.

## A Hard Worker.

ONE OF THE "KINGS" OF THE COAST.

MRS. L. S. KING, of Concord, Cal., is State organizer and lecturer for the Woman's Christian Temperance Union of California. She had been carrying on her work without using proper food to sustain her body, and says: "Before I found Grape-Nuts food I was suffering seriously with indigestion, and my mind had become sluggish and dull, the memory being very much impaired."

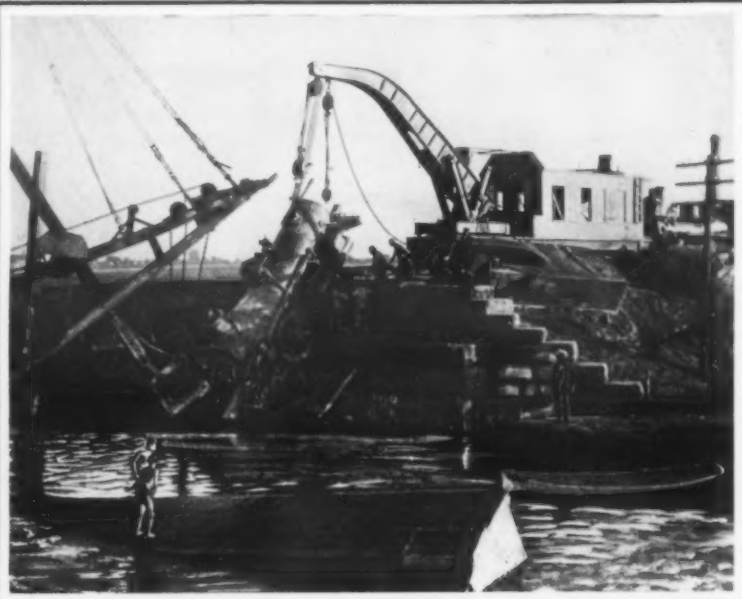
"Hearing of Grape-Nuts as a food for rebuilding and strengthening the brain and nerve centres, I began its use. In two months I have gained four pounds in weight, never felt better in my life, and find a most remarkable improvement in my memory and mental activity. I never stood the fatigue and pressure of work as well as I do now. A short time ago I went to a new county, worked twenty-two days, almost day and night, without rest, and came home feeling fine. You may be sure I take Grape-Nuts food with me so that I may depend upon having it."



NEWPORT'S NEWEST FAD—AN AUTOMOBILE RACE.

COLONEL J. J. ASTOR (NEAR THE STAND) AND A. L. RIKER, THE FORMER IN A STEAM "AUTO," AND THE LATTER IN AN ELECTRIC VEHICLE, AT AQUIDNECK PARK.





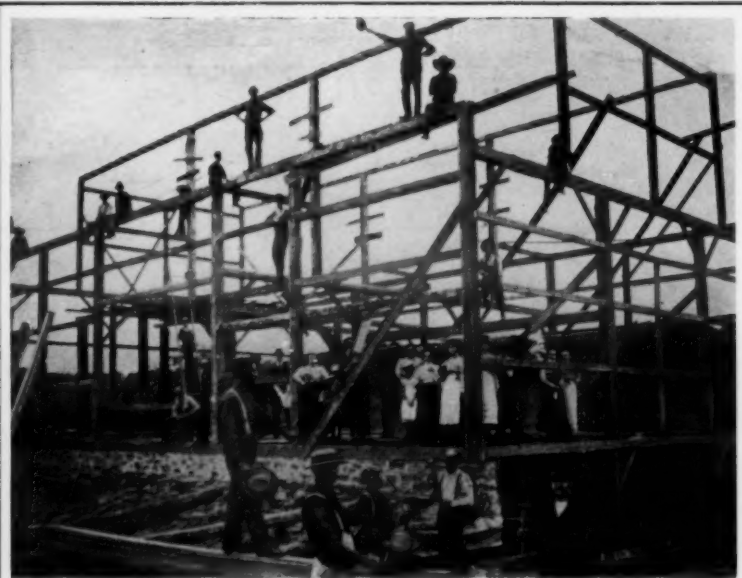
LIFTING A WABASH LOCOMOTIVE OUT OF THE RIVER ROUGE, NEAR DETROIT. IT HAD PLUNGED THROUGH AN OPEN DRAWBRIDGE DURING A FOG.  
*Charles T. Benham, Detroit, Mich.*



BRYAN MAKING A SPEECH ON THE STEPS OF THE COURT-HOUSE AT NEWBURG, N. Y., OCTOBER 17TH.—*Daniel F. Bull, Newburg, N. Y.*



(THE PRIZE-WINNER) FEARFUL RESULT OF A HEAD-END COLLISION OF TWO FREIGHT TRAINS ON THE ROCK ISLAND RAILROAD, IN THE INDIAN TERRITORY.  
*Mary L. Kimmerly, Prudence, Okla.*



AN OLD-FASHIONED BARN-RAISING.  
*W. D. Chamberlin, Schenectady, N. Y.*



THE HOUSE IN WHICH GENERAL A. R. CHAFFEE, NOW IN COMMAND OF OUR TROOPS IN CHINA, SPENT HIS BOYHOOD DAYS. AT ORWELL, O.  
*F. R. Archibald, Rock Creek, O.*

### OUR AMATEUR PHOTOGRAPHIC CONTEST—OKLAHOMA WINS.

[SEE OFFERS OF VARIOUS SPECIAL PRIZES IN OUR AMATEUR PHOTOGRAPHIC ANNOUNCEMENT ELSEWHERE IN THIS ISSUE.]



# THE WORLD OF AMUSEMENT.

THE revival on a grand scale of "The Mikado; or, the Town of Titipu," by the Metropolitan English Grand Opera Company, at the Metropolitan Opera House, where it had never been previously presented, was a superb success. The production of this famous light-opera classic, which contains Gilbert's wittiest lines and Sullivan's loveliest lyrics, enlisted a "grand-opera cast" comprised of the artists who had been heard earlier in the season of English opera in heavier works, and who were assisted by a chorus of one hundred and an orchestra of fifty under the direction of Mr. Richard Eckhold. Special scenery and costumes were provided and the production was staged by Mr. Edward P. Temple. The remarkable popularity of this comic opera is attested by the crowded audiences it called out. It was followed by "Esmeralda," a grand opera by A. Goring Thomas, which has won great popularity in Europe.

Klaw & Erlanger will bring Martin Harvey, the distinguished English actor, to this country next season to make an extensive tour. Mr. Harvey has long been regarded as one of the most talented actors in England. His great success as *Sydney Carton* in "The Only Way," a part that he created, brought him prominently to the front. It is quite probable that he will be seen in this character in this country next season, in conjunction with two new plays. Mr. Harvey made his first appearance on the stage with Charles Wyndham in a farce called "Betsy," in New Castle, England, at fifteen dollars a week. He next "carried a banner" at the Lyceum in London, which gave him an opportunity to witness and hear the best of acting. He was with Henry Irving for thirteen years, playing chiefly Shakespearean parts. He first attracted especial attention as *Prince Golaud* in Maeterlinck's "Pelleas and Melisande." As the card-sharper in "The Broad Road," at Terry's Theatre, he made a hit in a difficult rôle. His next effort was the production of "The Only Way" in London under his own management. His rendering of the scene in the Revolutionary tribunal was electric. The coming of such an actor to America will prove of interest to all lovers of dramatic art.



MISS MAY EDOUIN, AT THE CASINO.

Sarah Cowell Le Moyne, the actress and dramatic reader, who, with Mr. Otis Skinner and Miss Eleanor Robson, gave the first production on the American stage of Robert Browning's beautiful poetic play, "In a Balcony," at Wallack's Theatre, recently, relates the following story of her first meeting with the great poet: "Lady Charleville invited me to luncheon, and there I met the Duchess of St. Albans. While at table the name of Robert Browning was mentioned, and I expressed great admiration for his poetry. The duchess said she knew him and would introduce me. Not many days after I met the poet at luncheon at her house; Bret Harte was also present. When we went into the drawing-room the conversation turned upon my reading and how greatly all poems and stories purely American were appreciated in England, owing to Bret Harte's having so impressed himself on the people. Everywhere I went I was again and again asked to recite a short anonymous poem called 'The Engineer's Story.' This poem has a swing, and here and there forceful lines. Many attributed it to Bret Harte, and I mentioned this to him. He said he did not write it, but should like to hear it. When finished, he said he wished he had written it, especially the one line, 'I heard the surge of the engine.' I also recited 'Her Letter,' and at the lines—

'Of the moor that was quietly sleeping  
On the hills, when the time came to go;  
Of the few baby peaks that were peeping  
From under the bedclothes of snow!'



MARTIN HARVEY, THE ENGLISH ACTOR.

Mr. Browning turned toward Mr. Harte, his face all bright, and exclaimed: 'Ah, fine, fine!' Before the afternoon passed I recited several of Browning's poems. I remember perfectly how frightened I was and how I hesitated on the third line of 'Meeting at Night,' saying: 'The little, startled waves that leap.' Mr. Browning smiled, shook his head, and said: 'No—the startled little waves.' 'Herve Riel' was a favorite of mine, and that day I repeated it, and at the end had the happiness of having Mr. Browning reach out, take my hand and press it, and in his eyes were tears.

It is all the rage for actors and actresses who have achieved anything like a measure of success in special lines to aspire to shine as stars, and no one was surprised, therefore, when Marie Dressler made up her mind to become a planet in the theatrical firmament. She has just made her appearance in a new musical extravaganza, "Miss Primot," written by George V. Hobart, with lots of lively songs and a very excellent imitation by Miss Dressler of handsome Lillian Russell's stage peculiarities. Miss Dressler has the assistance of Theodore Babcock, Miss Zola France, Dave Lewis, and a number of others, who do their best to bring out the humor of the performance. Miss Dressler will have her most critical audiences in this city, but it may be accepted as a certainty that, no matter how critical a New York audience is, it always gives a kind and enthusiastic welcome to its favorites, among whom Miss Dressler must always be included.

Mr. Willie Edouin, the English comedian, returns to New York from London after an absence of sixteen years. In the preceding decade he was one of the most popular comedians in this country. He had a cordial welcome on his arrival to take the leading comedy part in "Florodora," at the Casino. He is accompanied by his daughter, Miss May, who has the part of *Angela Gilfain*. She will be remembered as the bright and piquant *Cupid* in Burnand's "Ixion," produced with much success in this country about fifteen years ago, under the management of Mr. Henderson. Miss Edouin, on her return to England, became as popular with British play-goers as she had been with the patrons of the theatre in this country. She is bright and radiant, and a substantial addition to the attractions of our stage.

The new comic opera at the Broadway Theatre, "Foxy Quiller," in which Jerome Sykes is starred, has no rightful title to the appellation "comic." It almost entirely lacks that essential element of success, but so far as the music goes, we have had nothing better in New York for many years. The composer, Reginald de Koven, has done his part of the work most cleverly, but Harry B. Smith, the librettist, failed to score. In everything else the new comic opera is a success. The company is unusually strong; the conductor, de Novellis, has a remarkably able and well-drilled chorus, the costumes are beautiful, and the setting of the stage is all that could be desired. No doubt the opera will have a run, but it is unfortunate that it does not afford the company opportunities to enliven and strengthen the performance. Jerome Sykes does his best with a part that gives him little chance to amuse, and he would utterly fail but for the support which he receives from Adolph Zink, the lilliputian actor from Germany. This bright little man displays in "Foxy Quiller" qualities as a comedian which some smart manager should some day utilize in a star part. There is a something about his appearance that suggests a dramatization of the Yellow Kid idea. I make this observation gratuitously for the benefit of the enterprising managers, Klaw & Erlanger. Besides the dimin-

utive Zink, W. G. Stewart, the sailor lover, Julia Steger, the Corsican, with a vendetta on hand, Harry Macdonough, the broken-down tragedian, in the cast, pretty Grace Cameron, Helen Bertram, and Georgia Caine, add much to the quality of the performance.

The first performance of the seventeenth year of the American Academy of Dramatic Arts, which was given at the Empire Theatre recently, marked the presentation of a series of new dramas of American authorship. The first, "The Tory's Guest," is a colonial drama by Victor Mapes. It was received with great interest, as it involved an incident of the Revolutionary War and a plot to capture General Washington. The new drama was welcomed with general approval, and its first performance on any stage by Mr. Sargent's pupils was a substantial success. The cast included Edmund Liston, Robert Siddle, William C. de Mille, Paula Goepel, Julia Marie Taylor, Grace Whitworth, Austin Webb, and W. Worsley.

An effort is being made at the New York Theatre, which, by the way, is one of the most attractive play-houses in the world from the architectural standpoint, to give a sort of English music-hall variety entertainment on an imposing scale. I cannot say that the effort is entirely successful, though the size of the audiences indicates that the programme is attractive to the masses. The ballet is one of the best New York has had in a long time, but the travesty of "Mistress Nell" is too weak to stand on its legs, and some of the special artists are hardly worth a place on the bill. George Fuller Golden, the monologist, Pat Rooney and Mayme Gehrue, the Colonis, the floral ballet, Jules Perotti, and Mme. Kosuth, constituted attractive numbers on the programme. Considering the length of the performance, the variety of attractions, and the reasonable prices for admission, perhaps nobody should find fault with the latest production of Sire Brothers.



JAMES O'NEILL IN "MONTE CRISTO."

James O'Neill has galvanized "Monte Cristo" into new life through the medium of Liebler & Co.'s massive spectacular revival of the famous old Dumas drama, at the Academy of Music. He has the remarkable record of having played this piece over 4,000 times, having followed Fichter in it nearly eighteen years ago. He has tried to replace it repeatedly with some other play, but like Joseph Jefferson's "Rip van Winkle" it sticks to him. Mr. O'Neill is the only American actor who ever assumed the rôle of Christus in the Passion Play, which he did when the Salvi Morse version was produced in San Francisco. He treasures an autograph photograph and letter from Josef Meyer, the famous Christus of the Oberammergau play, and maintains that it is the greatest drama in which he was ever privileged to take part.



MARY SANDERS IN "LOST RIVER."

Miss Mary Sanders, the little lady who delighted many with her clever characterizations of *Little Nell* and the *Marchioness* in "The Old Curiosity Shop," at the Herald Square last spring, has gone in for the strenuous drama, and as the Hoosier heroine in "Lost River" has scored a solid success at the Fourteenth Street Theatre. Miss Sanders for the past three seasons has been the favorite soubrette of Boston, where, as a member of the Castle Square stock company she had a record of playing seventy-eight different soubrette and *ingénue* rôles. She is the ungrammatical and charming heroine of Joseph Arthur's latest romance of southern Indiana at the Fourteenth Street Theatre, and imbues the part with her own pleasing personality, much to the delight of the patrons of Manager Rosenquest's play-house.

After two years devoted to the closest study with Leschetitzky, of Vienna, Martinus Sieveking comes once more to America. His last visit here and his personality are quite too well known to make a general résumé of his career necessary. Sieveking plays with a dash and power which under his manipulation augment the poetical interpretations of the masters instead of blurring them, which is a common failing in these days when "Technic" is king. This year he has brought over some works of extraordinary interest. One, a *concerto* in three parts, by Rachmaninoff, scored for full orchestra, including the tuba; another by Stenhammer, which has been played here but once. Both are extremely interesting and difficult. He will also play his own arrangement of Siegfried's Funeral March, which is positively "orchestral." Sieveking has had royal favors and, better still, the close companionship of the masters of the day, who are his earnest friends.

JASON.



# HINTS TO MONEY-MAKERS.

[NOTICE.—This department is intended for the information of the regular readers of LESLIE'S WEEKLY. No charge is made for answering questions, and all communications are treated confidentially. Correspondents should always inclose a stamp, as sometimes a personal reply is necessary. Inquiries should refer only to matters directly connected with Wall Street interests.]

THE election is over, and the bulls have performed a notable task. They have proved that those who hold stocks are willing to hold them until they find a market at a profit. They have been able to do this on the eve of a Presidential election, despite prevailing high prices, mainly because money has continued to be cheap and because prosperous conditions have uninterruptedly continued. Furthermore, there were too many bears in sight, and a large short interest is always the most important and useful factor for the bulls to consider. In other days nearly every one in the market, who was not a great operator, was ranged on the bull side. Few small traders of the non-professional kind sold the market short, but latterly under the influence of the various bunco "syndicates," "advisory boards," and sharp professional tricksters of Wall Street, the bear side has become fashionable.

Money is only made by the outsider when he follows the powerful lead of the great operators and manipulators. It so happens that these, for the most part, have been on the bull side by force of circumstances. They were the big promoters of the industrial enterprises, and when the break came, a year ago, they found themselves loaded with industrial securities which they had been unable to dispose of. Thus they were compelled to sustain the railway as well as the industrial security markets, for a break in either would have involved both. These large operators control sufficient influence in the great banks and trust companies to make it easy for them to carry their loans. They recognize that the money market is the factor to take care of, and their greatest fear is that money may become dearer and jeopardize their loans on collateral, which in other days would have not been considered available or satisfactory.

On the bull side, anticipations of a lively but fluctuating market during the rest of the year are felt, but just why this should be the case it is difficult to explain. McKinley's re-election was what everybody expected. If it signifies the strengthening of the tide of prosperity (which I doubt very much, because the swing of the pendulum, in accordance with an economic law, is now the other way), we should have better prices for stocks and bonds as well as for commodities. But why should conditions be more prosperous now, after the election, than they were before election, when everybody predicted and foresaw the result? The pools and combinations are doing their best to push prices upward and make a market not to buy but to sell on. They are doing this at a time when the general range of prices, excepting for some of the preferred industrials, is high. They are doing this when prices show a substantial advance since the first of October. Have they forgotten the disastrous climax of the bull movement of a little more than a year ago?

As far as prosperous conditions are concerned, we may as well understand that if we are to retain our foreign trade we must be prepared to fight for it. As the president of the German bureau of commercial treaties recently said, in commenting on American competition, "The dread struggle will have to be met; the longer it is postponed, the harder it will become." English iron-makers are already announcing a reduction in prices in competition with those given by American and German manufacturers. The closer the competition, the less the profits. We are having also closer competition at home. We hear of an advance in Southern iron and steel, but we also read of a big steel-rail plant to be erected at Birmingham in competition with Northern rail mills; that the Carnegie company is to invade the sheet steel business; that the railroads are discussing the building of their own rail mills; that Cleveland and Pittsburg concerns are preparing to manufacture steel wire in competition with the trust. Again, as affecting the railways, Western jobbers are demanding lower rates, and Southern manufacturers are combining to secure legislation in the same direction. Nor should the observer forget the reports of a glut of wool in Argentina with no orders and inadequate storage space. All these things have a bearing on existing conditions of prosperity in this country. The cloud that overhangs the industrial situation abroad has its menace for us at home, for in the struggle to stave off bankruptcy the foreign manufacturer will run his establishment at starvation rates, which we must meet in open competition.

Last, and by no means least, is the question of money. It will be a busy new year for financiers. The English and London money market, like that of Berlin, is in a state of nervous exhaustion. The cost of the trouble in China is being seriously felt in Germany, and a large imperial loan is anticipated. The South African war has involved unexpectedly heavy expenditures by the British government, and the money must be forthcoming. China will have an enormous indemnity to pay. Where is she to get the gold? Russia and Sweden are expected to come into the market as borrowers. Can we expect heavy gold imports under such circumstances? And how long will the overtaxed money markets abroad stand this strain? After our little skirmish with Spain we had a sharp upward movement in stocks, such as usually follows a successful war, but no such favorable reaction has occurred in England. On the contrary, the depression is intensified, especially in the industrial field. Some argue that industrial depression abroad inures to our benefit. Does it? It means closer competition, reduced profits,

and a cut-throat policy all around, failures for the many and survival for the fittest few.

We may have an upward tendency in stocks, and especially in some of the best of the preferred industrials, but I do not believe that a bull movement of any magnitude can be anticipated at this time. I look rather for sharp fluctuations followed by dullness, until we have passed through the liquidation necessary as a sequel of a bull movement. Only after such a liquidation and the leveling of prices to a reasonable extent can we hope to see another rampant advance.

"B." Omaha, Neb.: No. (2) A decline.

"L." Richford, Vt.: I believe in Southern Pacific for a long pull, but it should be bought on reactions.

"Wigow." Chicago: The earnings of Pullman last year were about ten per cent. on the outstanding capital stock. I think your investment is safe.

"R." Brooklyn: Atchison common has been well manipulated for a rise by a pool. With its enormous capitalization, I do not see how present prices can be maintained.

"B." Lander, Wyo.: St. Paul preferred, Lake Shore, New York Central, Pennsylvania, Pullman, and American Express stocks. Union Pacific first four, St. Louis and Iron Mountain general fives, Chicago and Alton 3½s, among the bonds.

"Reader." Oswego, N. Y.: I do not advise the purchase of the stocks of any industrials which are heavily bonded. The record of most of these has been a record of failure or disappointment. Among such are American Bicycle, Hide and Leather, Malt, International Silver, and United States Flour Milling Company.

"Investor." Buffalo: The bonus of common stock given with every hundred dollars of preferred of the American Smelting and Refining Company was seventy per cent., so that at present prices the stocks yield a substantial profit to the promoters. Among the best of the preferred industrials are American Smelting and Refining, American Chic, National Salt, and Royal Baking Powder.

"Ed." Russellville, Ala.: Louisville and Nashville around 70 and Southern Railway around 52 are regarded as good purchases, considering the continued prosperity of the South. (2) Union Pacific preferred, Missouri Pacific, and the best preferred industrials are talked of with favor. Ontario and Western, and Missouri, Kansas and Texas preferred are strongly held for an advance. (3) I would wait for a reaction.

"R." Cartersville, Va.: Think better of Chesapeake and Ohio common, and Delaware and Hudson, than of Steel and Wire common and Western Union for a long pull. (2) The investment demand for New York Central, Pennsylvania, St. Paul and Northwest has absorbed most of the floating stock. These are risky to sell short. For speculative profit I would prefer Rock Island and Union Pacific preferred, especially the latter.

"T." Great Barrington, Mass.: The increase in the dividend rate of Pennsylvania and the well-sustained earnings of the property impart great value to it as an investment security. The greater the investment demand the higher the stock, because of its scarcity. An advance in it would therefore not be surprising. (2) I regard Pressed Steel Car preferred as one of the promising industrials, but not as a purchase for permanent investment.

"M. J. H." Xenia, O.: If you have read my column regularly, you will observe that I have constantly advised against dealing with these "financial experts" and "investment specialists," who are offering tempting bait to the unsuspecting public. One of these concerns has just been brought into court by a customer whom it had fleeced, and I am constantly receiving letters of complaint by parties who confided their money to strangers with authority to do substantially as the latter pleased. It is amazing that any one with common sense should consider such a proposition. It is not even a lottery, for the "investor" has not a solitary chance and is eventually bound to lose. As to the honesty of buying a gold brick, that is another question. It may be honest, but it is extremely foolish.

"Banker." Louisville, Ky.: There is no doubt that the heavy sale of calls on American stocks in London, with the date of settlement on November 12th, aided to advance prices in our market, as it is said that nearly 500,000 shares were involved. (2) Amalgamated Copper is in the hands of strong promoters. I think it offers the best chances of profit among the Copper stocks. (3) The recent rise of twenty points on a single transaction in Lake Shore shows why some investors prefer gilt-edged stocks to gilt-edged bonds. There is always a chance that the dividends on the stocks may be increased, but the interest on a bond is fixed. (4) Powerful syndicates in the East and West are endeavoring to bring about amicable traffic arrangements between competing railroad interests. As long as these efforts are successful, railroad earnings can be maintained, but if prosperous conditions abate, necessitating close competition, such agreements are easily overthrown.

"Inquirer." Indianapolis, Ind.: A determined effort is being made by representatives of the largest steel companies to reach a sort of pooling arrangement or agreement for the advancement and maintenance of prices. The success of this effort would lead to an advance in American Steel and Wire, National Steel, Federal Steel, and, sympathetically, of all the other iron and steel companies. Whether that advance could be sustained or not would depend upon the general conditions of business. (2) President Mellen, of the Northern Pacific, is talking more favorably of his railroad's earnings, and says that the relations of the Northern Pacific and the Great Northern are now harmonious, though he adds, "A break may come any day." The proposed increase in the dividend on Northern Pacific common and the large outstanding short interest, aided by skillful manipulation of large holders of the stock, were responsible for its advance. I still regard it as selling too high.

"E. W. E." Milwaukee, Wis.: I did not say that I preferred Linseed common to Federal Steel common. My preference is Linseed preferred rather than Federal Steel common. The prices are not far apart. (2) The Linseed stocks sell at what seem to be low figures, because the company does not absolutely control the market. There are large outside factories operating in competition with the American Linseed Company, and new ones are being constantly started. It has been reported that the American Linseed Company virtually controls the new crop of flax-seed in this country, but it must not be forgotten that the South American linseed crop is one of the largest ever produced, and any one can go into the market to buy it. (3) The American Linseed Company is notoriously overcapitalized. I see no promise of dividends on the common unless for speculative purposes. The common stock sold last year as low as 8½ and as high as 16½. There is considerable speculation in it,

especially in Chicago, and it is a good stock sometimes to buy for a quick turn.

JASPER.

## Life-insurance Suggestions.

THE action of the Supreme Council of the American Legion of Honor, a fraternal assessment order, in deciding that the insurance of the older members carrying policies of \$5,000 or more should be cut to \$2,000 emphasizes what I have repeatedly said in this column regarding the undesirability of assessment insurance. The American Legion of Honor is looked upon as one of the strongest and largest beneficiary orders in the country, but it finds that the plan on which it originally started is not practical. It finds that, as the ages of its members increase, either additional assessments must be levied, or the liability on the policy of such members must be greatly reduced. Members who joined the Legion ten or twenty years ago, paying the premiums on policies of \$5,000 or more ever since, are now told that these policies must be cut down to \$2,000, and when an appeal is made they are calmly informed that they are bound by the by-laws to which they agreed, and cannot complain. These members took out their policies in an assessment association because the insurance was cheap. If they had taken out insurance fifteen or twenty years ago in any of the strong, old-line companies, like the Mutual Life, the New York Life, the Equitable, the Provident Savings, or others of this class, their policies would have been worth almost as much, if not more, than the aggregate cost of all the premiums paid. In other words, an assessment policy decreases in value year by year, while an old-line policy increases in value with age. It is remarkable that this salient and potential fact is so often overlooked or disregarded.

"J. S. B." Philadelphia: The Mutual Life, of New York, is a mutual company, and one of the best and strongest.

"F." Memphis, Tenn.: You are entirely safe in taking a ten-payment participating policy in the Prudential of Newark. It is one of the most prosperous of Eastern companies.

"S." Alabama: All of the three largest companies you mention stand about on the same footing in reference to premiums and returns. (2) I regard the Travelers as entirely safe and satisfactory.

"R." Cavalier, N. D.: Almost any agent of a large insurance company will give you the information you seek. Most of the companies have an abundance of literature bearing on this subject.

"G." Chicago, Ill.: The Home Forum Benefit Order has been consolidated with the Safety Fund Association of New York. (2) I would certainly prefer a policy in one of the strong, old-line companies.

"T." Two Harbors, Minn.: A twenty-payment life would be preferable unless you are so circumstanced as to be able to take a shorter term endowment. You will get about the same results from any one of the great strong companies.

"James." Indianapolis: Ultimately, I think you will get better results and certainly greater safety if you will drop your policy in a company which has shown its weakness and take one out in the best of the old-line companies. You cannot afford to experiment in such matters. Safety is the prime essential. I would not take out both policies in the same company. You have chosen a good one. Now choose another. Any of the great New York companies will give you safety and good results.

*The Hermit.*

## New Business Chances.

THE invasion of the English iron and steel markets by American products which is just now causing so much agitation among English manufacturers gives special significance to an article in the *Engineering Magazine*, of London, by Mr. H. J. Skelton, an expert observer, in which he comes to the conclusion that the future of European iron, steel, and engineering productions depends largely upon continuous cheap supplies of suitable raw materials, and looks to America for supplies which will insure this and thus steady prices in Europe. "It is probable," he says, "that there will be an increase in the number of factories in England established on the seaboard, at which American pig-iron, soft steel in blooms, billets, and bars can be worked up and turned into various products to meet constantly growing needs of home and foreign markets. American competition," he adds, "will act as a health-producing tonic that England has wanted many a day."

Despite all predictions to the contrary, American trade with Porto Rico increased by leaps and bounds during the five months immediately following the enactment of the new tariff law. According to figures given out by the Treasury bureau of statistics covering the period named, the increase in exports was 258 per cent. over the same number of months in 1897. Agricultural implements increased from \$1,217 in the five months of 1897 to \$3,356 in the same months of 1900. Sewing-machines increased from \$1,508 to \$3,132, cars and carriages from \$3,344 to \$12,200, builders' hardware from \$4,335 to \$22,086, furniture from \$3,392 to \$23,220, lumber from \$35,417 to \$65,547, petroleum from \$12,930 to \$65,956, and cotton cloth from \$1,423 to \$406,194. Agricultural products showed the same general ratio of increase, the export of lard, for example, increasing from \$81,892 in 1897 to \$201,404 in 1900. These figures serve to show also what kind of American products are most in demand in Porto Rico.



# VIEWS AND NEWS.

## From the Pens and Cameras of Amateur Photographers.

UNDER this general heading, beginning with the present issue, we propose, in addition to our weekly page of amateur photographs in the prize contest, to devote a portion of *LESLIE'S WEEKLY* to photographic representations by amateurs of notable scenes and events of the day, each accompanied with a brief descriptive article. With the co-operation of our friends, the amateur photographers, in furnishing not only the views but the accompanying descriptive text or the data on which such an article can be based, we are confident that this page of "Views and News" may be made valuable and interesting to all readers of the *WEEKLY*. We therefore invite both the new and the old contributors of amateur photographs to this paper to send us views of such scenes and events as have a fresh and living interest, and to accompany their photographs with brief notes or facts relating to the subject under illustration. For each photograph with descriptive matter used we will pay two dollars or more, according to the value of the contribution. Of course only matter of general or striking interest will be considered.

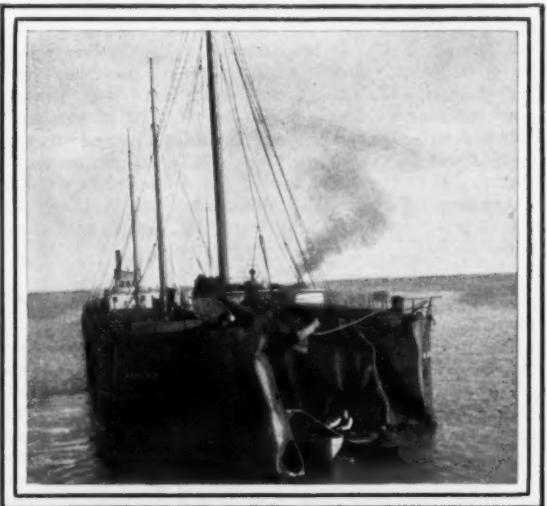
## Funeral of the Late John Sherman.

SIMPLE yet impressive ceremonies marked the burial at Mansfield, Ohio, on October 25th, of the body of John Sherman, the great statesman, financial legislator, and popular leader, whose death the nation mourns. The people of Ohio did ample justice to the memory of their



FUNERAL OF THE HON. JOHN SHERMAN—SCENE ON MAIN STREET, MANSFIELD, O.  
Photograph by G. W. Robinson, Mansfield, O.

distinguished fellow-citizen. All Ohio contributed laurels to the illustrious dead, and representing the Nation were President McKinley, Elihu Root, Secretary of War, and other Washington officials, who came on the special train which brought the body from the capital, where Mr. Sherman died. Mansfield was draped in mourning. Every business house closed, and all the schools were dismissed that the pupils might attend the funeral services at Grace Episcopal Church, where half a century ago John Sherman first worshipped, and where for years he was a vestryman. From the church the procession moved in Main Street to the cemetery, a mile distant. At Central Park the procession passed under an immense arch of mourning, on which was emblazoned, "The Nation's



WRECK OF THE "MARTHA," IN LAKE ST. CLAIR.  
Photograph by C. T. Benham, Detroit, Mich.

Loss." Heading the column was the Mansfield Band, with white-plumed helmets, and just behind it the Eighth Ohio Volunteers. In a carriage near that occupied by President McKinley were three men who were delegates to the first convention that named John Sherman for Congress, in 1854. They were M. L. Miller, Nelson Ozier,

and Jacob Hade, all of Mansfield. At the cemetery the services were brief, consisting of reading the committal and a chant, and Mr. Sherman's body was placed beside that of his wife, who died last spring.

## Wreck of the Schooner "Martha."

A RECENT shipping disaster, which has aroused more than ordinary interest among Western vesselmen, wreckers, and marine insurance companies on account of certain questions involved as to responsibility, etc., was that which took place on Friday night, October 26th, at the lower end of the new cut in Lake St. Clair. The vessels involved were the *Martha*, a steam schooner of the Minnesota steamship line, and the steamer *E. P. Wilbur*. The *Martha* was coming down through the cut on the night in question, in tow of the *Mariposa*. Just at the turning lights opposite Grosse Pointe the two down-bound boats attempted to pass the *Wilbur*, up-bound with package freight. What happened neither of the crews will tell, except that the *Martha* appeared to refuse to answer her helm, and the *Wilbur* and *Martha* went for each other full tilt and head on. The shock of the blow was felt, strangely enough, more seriously by the ore barge, drawing seventeen and one-half feet of water, than by the lighter package boat. The *Martha* was pushed partly around and on to the west bank of the channel, where she soon filled and rested diagonally across, filling about half of the twenty-foot cut. The British representative of the insurance companies doing business on the lakes, Mr. B. Perry Jones, says that the *Martha* is damaged worse than any other vessel he ever surveyed. One of the remarkable incidents of the collision was the escape of two deck hands who slept in a little room on the starboard side of the fore-castle, about forty feet aft of the stem. The mass of broken steel was pushed right against the door of their room, but there the force of the impact ceased and the men were able to open the door and escape by climbing over the heap of wreckage, out through the gap in the deck and to a point of safety, without waiting to don their daylight costumes.

processions, speech-making, and other joyful demonstrations were the order of the day. At Portland many of the public buildings were beautifully decorated for the occasion, among them the city hall, as shown in our illustration.



THE CITY HALL, PORTLAND, ME., DECORATED FOR THE OLD HOME WEEK CELEBRATION.  
Photograph by H. A. Morton, Portland, Me.

## Senator Hanna on the Stump.

IT has pleased the caricaturists in the opposition press all through Mr. McKinley's administration, and



SENATOR HANNA MAKING A CAMPAIGN SPEECH AT FLANDREAU, SOUTH DAKOTA.  
Photograph by E. Lyon Woodin, Flandreau, S. D.

## Old Home Week in Maine.

ABOUT two years ago the happy thought was conceived by Governor Rollins, of Vermont, of establishing a new holiday, or rather a week's round of holidays, in the old Green Mountain State, to be known as Old Home Week. The idea was in each year to call all the sons and daughters of Vermont, who might be gathered from all quarters of the world, to a grand family and neighborhood reunion in their respective localities within the State, a whole week to be thus devoted to reviving old acquaintances, renewing old friendships, loves, and endearments, and otherwise having a good time around the old hearth-stones. The idea "took" at once and immensely, and for the past two years Old Home Week in Vermont has been celebrated with great rejoicing from one end of the State to another.

The plan appealed so strongly to local pride, to patriotic feeling, and to still deeper and tenderer sentiment, that the people of other States have quickly caught it up, and this year has witnessed Old Home Week celebrations in other parts of New England as well as in the West. A week in September has been the time generally set apart for this rare and beautiful festival in memory of "auld lang syne." In Maine the week was first observed this year with much *éclat*. In Portland, Augusta, Bangor, Rockland, and towns and cities throughout the State from the seacoast to the lakes, family reunions,

more emphatically in the recent Presidential campaign, to represent Senator Mark Hanna, of Ohio, as a human octopus, a bloated monster engaged generally in the diabolical act of trampling on the "rights" of labor, rolling in ill-gotten wealth or performing some other dreadful deed for which a lingering death in boiling oil would be quite inadequate. Those who have known Mr. Hanna only in these grotesque shapes would hardly recognize him in the flesh. It is true he is a stout gentleman, that he has amassed a fortune, and that he is a powerful and successful political leader, all of which may be said without any disparagement to his character as a man and a citizen. If he is an octopus, he belongs to a very mild and harmless species. Senator Hanna, like many other successful business men and party leaders, is not given to much speaking in public. During the recent campaign, however, he not only served as the active and efficient chairman of the Republican National Executive Committee, but went on the stump himself and made a large number of strong and effective speeches in favor of the Republican candidates. The largest meeting held in Chicago of railroad men and other workers was addressed by Mr. Hanna. He also made many speeches from car-platforms as far west as the Dakotas. Our illustration presents him as he appeared on one of these occasions at Flandreau, in South Dakota, where he made a deep impression on the voters by his plain, clear, and incisive way of putting the issues of the hour.



# IN THE REALM OF WOMEN.

## Teaching Plain Cooking.

It is gratifying to be informed, as we are through an educational bulletin, that provision is being made in a large number of public schools throughout the United States for the teaching of cookery to girls. A course of training of this kind has been introduced in the Chicago Institute, which opened its fall session last month. The Household Economic Association, of which many branches now exist, is given credit for this valuable adjunct to the schools. We do not believe that any other feature or department of industrial training for girls will yield such large and immediate results for good as this. We are only beginning to realize how large and important a factor in the life of a people is wholesome, nutritious and properly prepared food; how much their welfare, physical, moral and spiritual, depends upon it.

This is true of all classes, and especially of those who through poverty or other reasons are compelled to subsist upon a limited number of food products, or are unable to command the services of skilled labor in the kitchen. It is a recognized fact that much of the discomfort, misery and disease and even the vice which help to make existence itself in the tenements of our cities an intolerable burden for many, is due to the wretched, repulsive and unwholesome stuff which often passes for food on the tables of these people. The trouble is not so often with the quantity or even the quality of the articles as they are bought in the market; it is the way they are prepared for the table. The women are ignorant of the simplest rules of proper cooking, of knowing how to make the most and the best of the few things they have, and the consequence is that the food is put on the table in a shape that defies digestion and appeals only to a hardened and depraved appetite.

Several New York physicians have declared recently that the fearful mortality among children in the tenement districts is largely due to the wretched, unfit and indigestible food which they are compelled to eat. An instance is given where a young mother was found feeding a sick infant with melon rinds and the dregs of beer. Many other infants, it was said, were fed upon such things as corned beef and cabbage, cooked in grease.

It is obvious enough that any system of public instruction having for its specific object the teaching of the plain and simple principles of hygienic and wholesome cooking will go far toward mitigating the woes and perils of existence not only for children but for the older people in many poor homes. Far better this instruction than much which finds a place in the curriculum of the common schools. Many a young girl might far better for the sake of her own peace and happiness and the joy of those around her, remain ignorant as to cube root and the isothermal lines, if need be in order that she might become wise in the art of knowing how to prepare a simple meal and to set a table in a way that would be a pleasure to the eye and a source of real and wholesome satisfaction to the appetite. A reform movement of enormous possibilities for good to the whole human race lies along this line of endeavor.

## Does Over-eating Cause Cancer?

WHILE gratifying progress has been made in recent years toward the more rational and effective treatment of tuberculosis, diphtheria, small-pox, and other dread scourges of the human race, cancer, one of the insidious and painful diseases to which human flesh is heir, seems to baffle all efforts at either prevention or cure, and to be increasing at an alarming rate in all civilized countries. It is true that many so-called "discoveries" and wonderful remedies for the extirpation of this fearful malady are heralded constantly, but, as a matter of fact, the best and only reliable medical authorities of the world frankly acknowledge that the cause and nature of cancerous growths are yet very imperfectly understood, and that well established cases of this disease in its most malignant forms are rarely, if ever, cured.

The extensive and prolonged investigation of cancerous diseases carried on by medical authorities in Europe and America have brought to light many interesting and significant facts in regard to the disease, some of which may lead the way to a cure. Such researches in England, for example, have developed the fact that cancer is increasing faster among men than women, that the regions having the highest death rate from cancer are the lowlands and especially those subject to overflow from rivers and with an alluvial soil. The lowest death rate from this cause was in elevated districts, where the drainage was good and where no floods were known.

More emphasis, however, and much more importance is attached to the theory that cancer is one of the penalties which we pay for high civilization, or from a too great abundance of food. One of the highest English authorities on this subject, Sir William M. Banks, LL.D., in a recent lecture before the Medical Society of London, stated it as his deliberate conviction, arrived at after a long observation and experience in the treatment of cancer, that the disease was due largely to high living, and especially to over-feeding. In support of his belief he pointed out the fact that the victims of the disease are usually young, well-nourished persons with robust appetites. The better the nutrition and the younger the patient, the more deadly and rapid growing is the cancer.

Cancer is not so rife in Ireland, where feeding has been poor and very largely of a vegetable character, and where improvement in the living of the people has not

proceeded *pari passu* with that in England. The report of the registrar-general for the decade 1881-90 shows that in 1881 in England one death in thirty-six was due to cancer, and in Ireland one death in forty-seven, while in 1890 in England there was one in twenty-eight and in Ireland one in forty. From what can be learned of the whole continent of Africa, that vast country enjoys a remarkable immunity from the disease, especially the Egyptian area and the northern parts.

But whatever may be the truth as to the origin of cancer, the alarming fact remains established by years of observation and research that it is extremely rare in such countries as Arabia, Africa, Ireland, and Persia, where the masses live on a plain and limited diet, and that it is increasing in England and the United States, where prosperity reigns and the people generally have a great abundance and variety of food. Statistics show that the mortality from cancer has exactly doubled in England and Wales during the thirty-one years preceding 1895, and a corresponding increase is asserted for Scotland and Ireland.

The condition of affairs in this country is no less serious and threatening. One American authority on this subject ventures the prediction that "if the present increase of cancer in New York State continues during the next ten years, the mortality from this cause will become greater than that from consumption, typhoid fever, and small-pox put together." Another authority, Dr. Massey, has compiled tables of statistics as to cancer, based on the researches of the health officials of our leading cities, including San Francisco, Boston, Chicago, Brooklyn, New York City, Philadelphia, New Orleans, St. Louis, and Baltimore. It appears from these tables that the greatest increase has occurred in the city of San Francisco, where the ratio has crept up from 16.5 cases in 100,000 of population in 1866, to 103.6 per 100,000 in 1898.

The city of Boston shows the next most considerable increase, the ratio of cancer mortality having trebled in the twenty-four years between 1863 and 1887. After the latter date there was a temporary decrease, followed by a tendency to increase to the present time. The twenty-eight years from 1870 to 1898 have been included in one table, which shows that in these seven great American cities, with a combined population of 8,207,464 in 1870, the ratio of deaths from cancer was 35.4 per 100,000 living persons. In 1898 the population of the same cities was 17,035,235, and the ratio of deaths from cancer was 66.4 per 100,000 living persons, showing that the ratio of mortality from cancer in these cities had almost doubled itself in the comparatively short time of twenty-eight years.

Dr. Massey carries on the curve of mortality into the future by the method of extrapolation, and concludes that "if the same mean rate of increase is maintained until the year 1910 there will be an average of eighty deaths in each city in that year to 100,000 living persons." From a careful consideration of the prevalence of cancer among the urban and rural populations it is shown that there must be at the present date about 100,000 victims of cancer in the United States. And this great army of sufferers is by no means made up of the aged and infirm. "The greater number of victims are attacked in the prime of life and while in the possession of vigorous bodily powers—some, indeed, even in youth."

Dr. Massey dwells on the need for further investigation and research into the causation and the mode of propagation of cancer, and he points out that there is at present but one State laboratory of research and one special cancer hospital, and that means and appliances should be extended for the study of the disease and for combating its present serious increase in the United States.

## A Concert in Perfumes.

Of all the peculiar and hitherto unheard-of devices, evolved by the Paris Exposition, of entertaining an audience and incidentally gathering in the nimble pennies, there has been perhaps nothing exceeding in its uniqueness, a combination to be seen on the Midway Plaisance of the Exposition under the name of Rhinotica, which may be best translated in English as "nose music." Now a "nose concert" is really a very different thing from what the imagination would lead one to expect. Artists who sing through their noses have always been plentiful, but to appeal to the musical understanding through the sense of smell is a novelty—at least, in public performances. The originator of this new kind of "music" is a certain versatile Italian woman by the name of Signora Rita Piselli. A correspondent who was present at one of the perfume performances thus describes the proceedings:

There was an organ-like instrument on the stage. After a while a gentleman stepped before the audience to explain. "Ladies and gentlemen," he said, "you are all conscious of the power of smell. There isn't one among you who was not at one time or another carried back to long-forgotten scenes by coming upon a rare flower or perfume which you knew in the past as the favorite of some person dear to you. We have harnessed the perfumes of the world to serve the new art."

Signora Rita also unburdened herself. She said she had decided to give her first smell-symphony with word accompaniment. The theme was "The Voyage." The room was darkened, and presently the stillness was broken by a "click" from the organ-like instrument. It sounded as if a valve had been opened, and the smell

of fresh tar invaded our nostrils immediately. Tar! I thought of coal gas, the tragedies so frequently enacted by this popular means of suicide in our capital, and whispered to my neighbor, "It must be a journey into higher regions." But the signora knew better. Her persuasive voice told of the Gulf of Naples, its shipyards and forests of masts, of the red-capped lazzaroni, of sailors lying on the strand or working because they got tired of being idle.

Next a gust of wind; the fan was chasing tar and lazzaroni heavenward, and some more pressing of the button emphasized the atmosphere of the story.

The lovers were going to some flower-strewn island. We sniffed, one after the other, salt-laden ozone, balsamic land air, the fragrance of millefleurs and southern orchards. Signora Rita's poetry took a Mignonesque turn, and citron changed to incense. We were in church.

A wedding being "on," there were plenty of dressed-up and envious women and girls; hence the magnolia perfume descending from the organ. It was a telling trick, and impressed me quite as much as the "romance" in Schumann's D moll symphony when I heard it for the first time.

The audience had warmed up little by little, but now succumbed to the charm and expressed its interest in whispered exclamations, surmises, and prophecies. After the magnolia intermezzo there was more incense. I imagined I could see the good priest bless the happy couple, his white hands stretched out.

"Now off for the wedding trip!" Happy people, they went by carriage! Witness the smell of horses!

The journey went through a sunny landscape; you could smell the leather of the carriage broiling under the sun. After a while they sat down to an impromptu lunch. The practical bride fried eggs over a chafing-dish, adding slices of bacon; it was most appetizing.

After lunch a stroll into the country. "New-mown hay!" cried six or seven ladies at once, and everybody applauded.

We accompanied the travelers through a pine forest, and put up for the night at the bridegroom's ancestral hall. The steward had arranged five-o'clock tea. All these past weeks we had dined and lunched on Chinese horrors, but no one remembered them when Rita sent the aroma across the darkened footlights. The lovers had broiled sardines on toast.

Finally the tenants appeared to offer congratulations. We smelt the smoke of their torches, and almost heard the boom-boom of the cannons, so lively was the odor of powder.

As to the instrument producing the various perfumes, it is on the order of an organ, is played by finger keys and pedals, and consists of a large number of pipes, at the ends of which the perfumery reservoirs are located. The smells are released as soon as the keys are pressed down, whereby a valve opens, supplying the necessary wind.

## Fresh Hints on Health Topics.

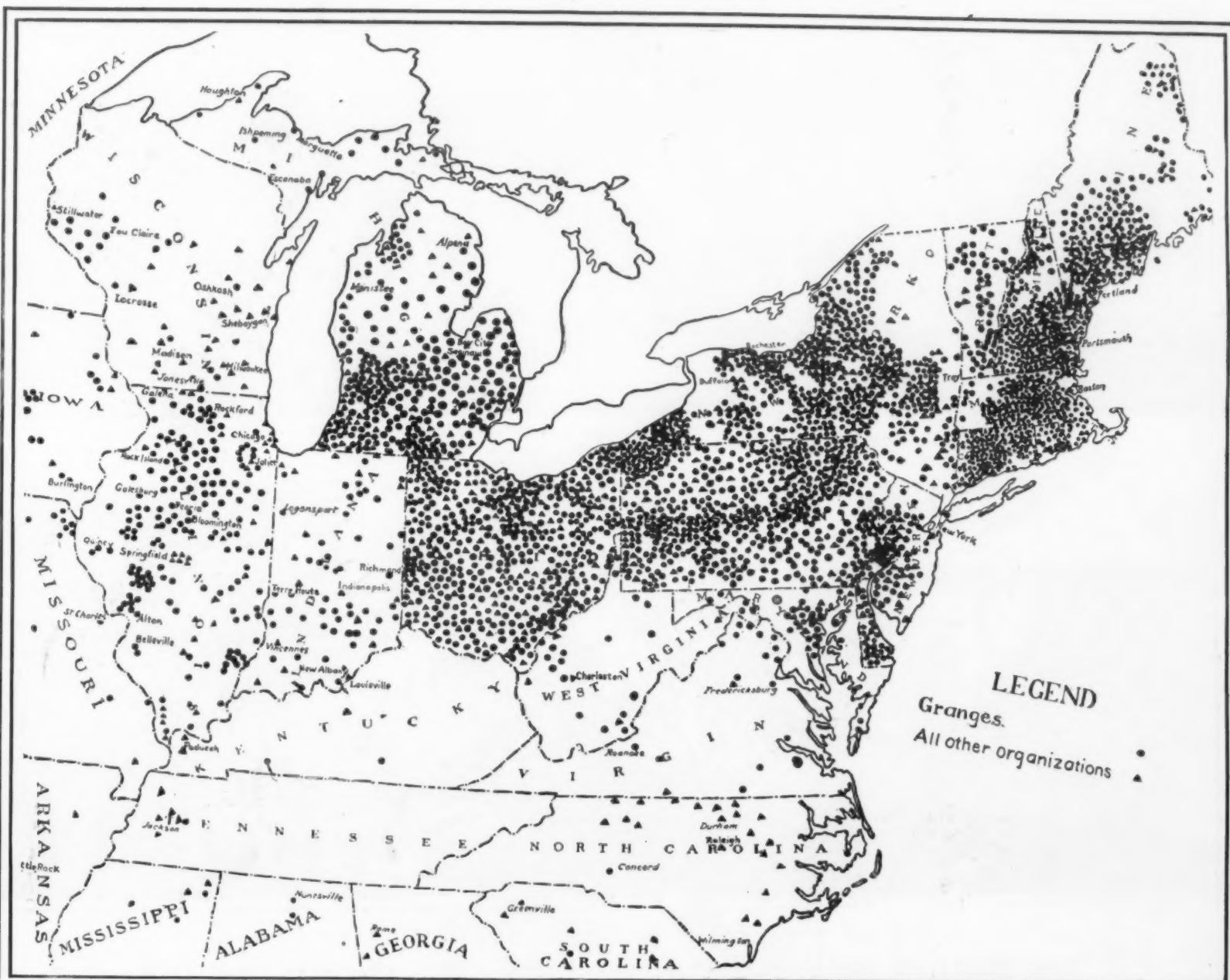
A BERLIN physician has written an article on the dangers resulting from what are considered insignificant wounds. For instance, of thirteen injuries to the thumb, permanent disability followed in sixty per cent.

In a recent number of the *Cosmopolitan* Dr. Reike has some useful advice to give in regard to the care of the eye. The most important thing of all, he says, in order to take care of the sight is to get sufficient light to work and read by. The most desirable location of a light to read by is from above, behind, and to the left of the body. Of artificial lights the incandescent electric light is the best, though the use of incandescent mantles has much improved gaslight. Where coal oil is the only illuminant the so-called student lamps make a very satisfactory light.

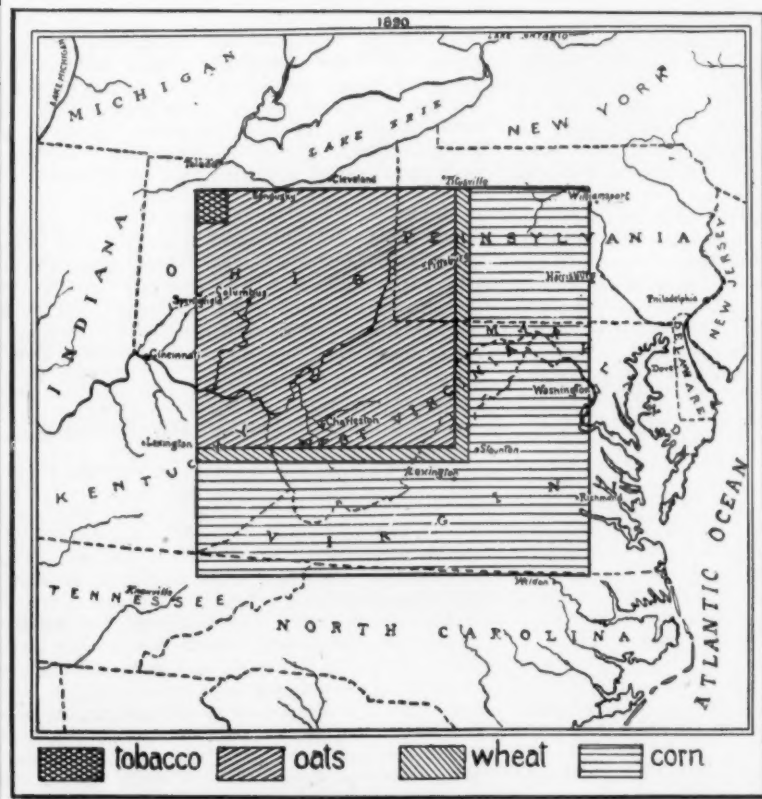
One of the latest and perhaps the most sensible "fads" among a certain class of people in European centres is the "grape cure." It is at Meran, a Tyrolean watering-place, that this "cure" is most popular. You buy your grapes in a little basket, and carry them with you on your walk or saunter, and go on nibbling at the fruit till you have consumed your regulation pound or two pounds' weight. A man without a basket of grapes would look as odd in the alleys around Meran as a man without a hat might look in Wall Street or Fifth Avenue. So the Meran grape cure is very popular, and is very inexpensive.

A German physician who has made a specialty of the prevention and treatment of "colds," that universal malady in all latitudes except the tropics, gives a few general hints on the subject which are worth repeating here. Overheated rooms, he says, should be avoided. The clothing should not be too heavy or warm. The cold shower bath is an excellent preventive. The nasal passages should be kept in normal condition. The writer affirms that his personal experience and observation have convinced him that there are but few constitutional remedies of any value in this condition. When a cold is due to a uric-acid diathesis lithia is sometimes effective. Un-iced water is also beneficial. A brisk saline purgative within the first twenty-four hours is most useful. The nostrils may be bathed with a warm one-half-per-cent. salt solution. It should be applied by some sort of douche, gently, and the nose should not be blown for ten or twenty minutes. When the general condition is kept in good trim, colds will be very infrequent.

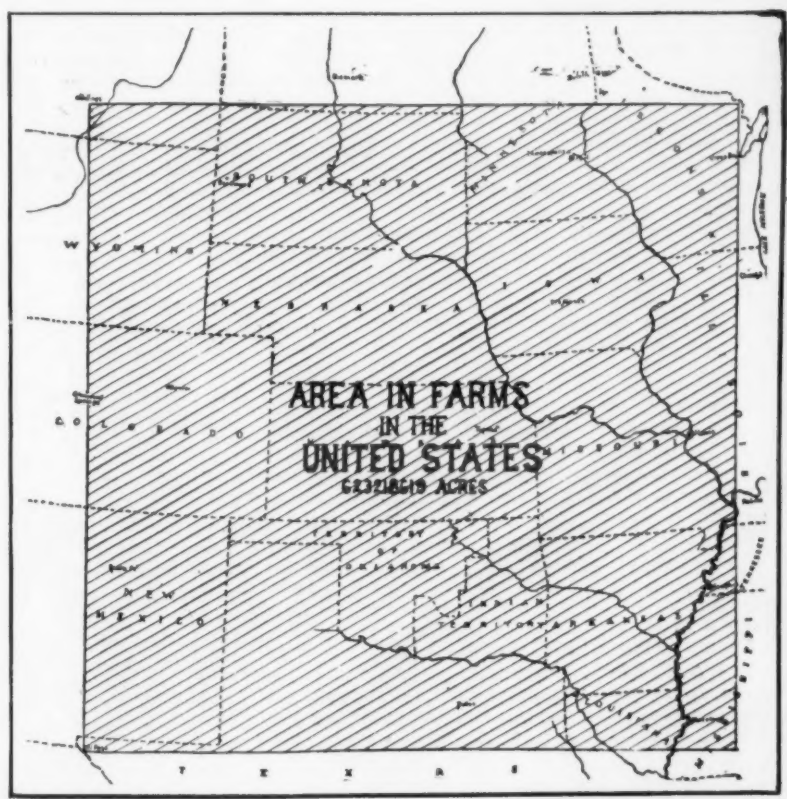




THE VAST NUMBER OF FARMERS' ORGANIZATIONS IN THE UNITED STATES.  
A MAP WHICH SHOWS HOW GRANGES AND OTHER FARMERS' SOCIETIES ARE CLUSTERED IN THE EASTERN, MIDDLE, AND NORTHEASTERN STATES.  
Copyright, 1900, by E. D. Jones.—[SEE ARTICLE ON PAGE 366.]



THE GREAT WEALTH-PRODUCING CROPS OF THE UNITED STATES.  
A MAP WHICH SHOWS THE AREAS DEVOTED TO OUR LEADING CROP PRODUCTS AND COMPARES THEM WITH THE AREAS OF CERTAIN STATES.  
Copyright, 1900, by E. D. Jones.—[SEE ARTICLE ON PAGE 366.]



THE GREATEST FARMING COUNTRY IN THE WORLD.  
A MAP SHOWING THE STATES AND TERRITORIES THAT WOULD BE COVERED BY ALL OF THE FARMS OF THE COUNTRY IF GROUPED TOGETHER.  
Copyright, 1900, by E. D. Jones.—[SEE ARTICLE ON PAGE 366.]





x Weekes.  
WEEKES, OF COLUMBIA, AND HIS LONG GAIN ON A DELAYED PASS.



BERRIAN, COLUMBIA'S RIGHT HALF-BACK, HURDLING PRINCETON'S CENTRE FOR A GAME.

## THE EXCITING COLUMBIA AND PRINCETON GAME ON ELECTION DAY.

TWO NOTABLE PLAYS WHICH GAVE COLUMBIA GREAT ADVANTAGE.—PHOTOGRAPHED FOR "LESLIE'S WEEKLY."

### More Foot-ball Surprises.

HARVARD SNOWS "PENNSY" UNDER, WHILE CORNELL AND COLUMBIA WIN FROM PRINCETON.

THE unexpected in foot-ball has again happened. Harvard, with a supposedly weak centre trio, sounded the death-knell for once and all of the famous guards-back formation of Pennsylvania by beating the Quakers most handily by the score of 17-5 on Saturday, November 3d. On the same afternoon, Cornell upset the calculations of the experts, also, by winning from Princeton (12-0) for the second consecutive year, and on the Tigers' own grounds at that, a feat never before achieved by any university eleven. Then, on election day, Columbia beat Princeton in a hard game by 6-5.

The brilliant showing of the Cambridge eleven over Pennsylvania proves almost conclusively that the Crimson has solved to a most satisfactory degree the intricacies of the Red and Blue's great line-bucking mass play. Since Harvard's defeat by Pennsylvania, in 1897 (6-15), her coaches have been formulating a successful defense against the "guards-back," as can be readily seen from the scores of the last three falls: 1898, Harvard 10, Pennsylvania 0; 1899, Harvard 17, Pennsylvania 0, and this year, Harvard 17, Pennsylvania 5. If the Quakers can only make one touchdown in the three years against their Cambridge rivals, it seems only reasonable that Coach George Woodruff should teach his eleven some other style of game.

Harvard is particularly strong this year and bids fair to do better in her Yale game than to play a tie, as was done last season. Captained by such a man as Daly, than whom no better leader has directed a Crimson team since "Ben" Dibblee, in 1898, and with players like Hallowell and Campbell on the ends, Lawrence at right tackle, a good—yet not a star—combination at centre in Sargent, Barnard, and Lee, and with Sawin, Kendall, and Ellis in the back field, Harvard should win from Yale and stand at the head of the college teams at the end of the playing in 1900. But still more surprises may occur. Last fall Harvard played up to the Yale game without a score being made against her, while her opponents from New Haven had been rudely shocked by Columbia to the tune of 5-0. Then Yale took a wonderful brace and held down Harvard to a "goose-egg," although she could not tally herself; so it is useless to make any predictions as regards the Yale-Harvard game. One never knows the latent power in a Yale team.

It was plainly to be seen that Princeton did not possess a grand eleven at the opening of the season of foot-ball play. As time passed, there came a fair showing of improvement "down Jersey way," so that when the Tigers lined up against Cornell it was claimed by the coaches and followers of the Orange and Black that the game would be in the nature of a "cinch" for Princeton. The team had braced up wonderfully, they had said. Secondly, Cornell was weakened by the loss of Alexander, through injuries, and Pierson, because of conditions in his studies. Then, too, Princeton had never lost a game on her own grounds. Nevertheless, Cornell won. The Ithacans put up such an astonishing game that it completely fooled Princeton and every one else. The Orange and Black's rushes fell back like waves against the rock-ribbed defense of Cornell. On the other hand the Princeton line gave way in a most consistent way before the charging of her rival's backs. Cornell did her scoring in the first half and settled down in the second period of the contest to a splendid defense. The Tigers advanced the pigskin to the opposing ten-yard line, where they lost it on downs. That was as near as they came to scoring.

Columbia faced the Tigers on the following Tuesday and played the Orange and Black a game which she won by one point. On the whole the contest was not a true test of the merits of the two elevens. Princeton had hardly a breathing spell between the Cornell and Columbia games. But then that was faulty management on her part to have two such hard gridiron struggles come so close together. The Blue and White, too, had been through three hard battles, having gone up against Harvard, Pennsylvania, and Yale in the course of three weeks. But the odds were slightly in favor of the Jersey men at the kick-off. Columbia soon showed her superiority in line defense by forcing Mattis, full-back of Princeton, to punt continually. The New York eleven then took the ball and by line plunges and hurdles worked its way to Princeton's goal for a touchdown. There was simply no stopping the Columbia men from breaking up Princeton's defense. Thus the first half ended. On a fumble, in the second half, Roper, a Princeton end, got the ball and scored.

Now comes the trouble that threatened to break the game up and have Princeton leave the field. The ball was brought out for a try at goal after Roper had made the touchdown. The man who held the ball for Mills to kick put it into play by touching the ground, and the Columbia line behind the goal posts rushed out and one of the men fell on it. Then Princeton made a grand

kick. Mr. Edwards, captain of last year's team, was for taking the eleven off the field and forfeiting the game; but cooler counsel prevailed and the play went on. Three attempts for goals from the field were tried by Princeton as well as a place-kick from the forty-three-yard line, all of which failed through lack of a good kicker.

Summing up, Columbia easily outplayed Princeton. She held the Tigers on their light yard line for four downs twice and hammered through the line at will. There was altogether too much offside play on both sides and not a little ill feeling among the opposing players. Morley distinguished himself by scoring against Princeton, and proved himself a grand field captain. Berrian made good gains through the centre, as did Weekes, who also stopped a Princeton man from scoring who had passed the whole Columbia eleven. Wright, the big guard, always made his distance when he had the ball. The ends did fine work. For Princeton, Roper deserves credit for seizing the opportunity and scoring. Captain Pell, although sadly overtrained, did good service. When Mattis went out, there was a sad deficiency in Princeton's kicking department.

CHARLES CHAPIN SARGENT, JR.

### The Early-rising Fallacy.

No one has so well hit off the weakness of the old-time counsel about "early to bed and early to rise" as the late John G. Saxe, unless it was the great Dr. Arnold, of Rugby fame, who used to say that early rising, though necessary for schoolmasters, was one of the few hardships in life which habit did not make more easy. Remembering this, it is interesting to find a writer in a medical journal making the statement that early rising, when accomplished with effort, does no one any good. "The reason," he says, "is obvious enough. There may be truth in the old copy-book saying that 'if you go to bed at ten you can get up at six,' but, unfortunately, it does not follow that if you get up at six you can go to bed at ten. For one thing, you generally do not want to; for another, the amenities of social life put obstacles in your path. And in that case, of course, early rising merely means insufficient sleep." The fact is that the amount of sleep needed by a person to maintain good health, like the amount of food, must be determined by individual wants and conditions. Early rising is not *per se* a special virtue to be cultivated and exhibited on all occasions. Under certain physical conditions it may be, indeed, the very tendency to be most avoided.



# LIFE IN OTHER LANDS.

## FOREIGN TOPICS OF THE HOUR.

### English Cabinet Changes.

No appointment to the English cabinet for many years past has called forth so much adverse criticism from so many different quarters as the selection of the Marquis of Lansdowne for the important post of Secretary of the Foreign Office. Few can be found even in the ranks of the ministerial party to speak a good word for the appointment. Prime Minister Salisbury, who made the selection, was thoroughly aware of the state of public feeling regarding Lord Lansdowne and the latter's conduct of the war office, and his action in the case furnishes a striking illustration of his characteristic indifference to public sentiment. Lord Salisbury is himself a man of remarkable powers and a brilliant statesman, but even his staunchest supporters in the English press and elsewhere find it difficult to explain or excuse this preference. Many of the worst military blunders committed during the course of the Boer war, and for which England paid so dearly in blood and treasure, have been attributed to the policy of Lansdowne in the war office, and he was one of the men whom a critical public had marked for retirement at an early date. But now, instead, he is elevated to one of the highest offices in the gift of the government.

### Weyler and the Carlists.]

THE appointment of the notorious Weyler to a prominent place in the new Spanish cabinet, and the revival of the Carlist movement in Spain, have no apparent or necessary relation to each other, but both alike are full of ominous meaning in their relation to the internal peace and welfare of that country. Weyler stands for what was worst, most bigoted, non-progressive, and reactionary in the Spanish system of government at home and abroad, for a policy which cost Spain the loss of nearly all her colonial possessions, and from which the well-wishers of that nation in all lands had hoped she had now broken away forever. Weyler's character was fully shown in the cruel, rapacious, and corrupt administration which he gave to the Philippines, and afterward to Cuba, and he is no more fit to hold office now than he was then. It is not surprising that the members of Señor Silvela's cabinet should resign in a body rather than associate with such a man. The whole proceeding has all the appearance of a plot to turn Spain over again to that military element which has been the curse of the country for many years past. The association of Generals Azarraga and Linares in the new cabinet goes to confirm this view. It was Linares, it will be remembered, who surrendered Santiago to the Americans, in 1898, and was afterward threatened with court-martial for doing so. He is a weak and unscrupulous man. As for the Carlist uprising, accounts differ. One report has it that the government has already suppressed the rebels and thrown their principal leaders into prison. From another source a report comes that certain provinces near the French border are practically under the control of the Carlists, and that a bitter and prolonged struggle with these revolutionists is imminent.

### Count Castellane's Debts.

A NEW and vivid commentary on the rashness and unwisdom of the American heiress who is induced by the glitter of a high and lordly title to give her hand in marriage to some alien fortune-seeker is furnished in the disclosures of the wild extravagance of Count Boni Castellane and the court proceedings which have been rendered necessary by it. Not the least among the deplorable results of the affair have been the pain and chagrin which these public revelations must have brought to the many worthy members of the American family related to the count. The facts submitted in the French court showed that the Count Castellane had contracted debts amounting to over \$4,000,000, nearly a third of this sum going for bric-a-brac, and another large amount, curiously enough, for a certain charitable enterprise. The count apparently has never been taught to observe the principle that a man should be just before he is generous. The selection of Mr. George J. Gould as trustee for his sister, the Countess Castellane, puts a wise, safe, and experienced man in charge of the Castellane finances in the future and effectually secures the young relic of French nobility from any further rioting in borrowed funds.

### Ruffianism in London.

WHAT a mass of savagery exists in the heart of the English metropolis has been revealed from time to time in recent years by the investigations of General Booth and other workers in the London slums. Scenes of human woe, misery, and depravity have been passed before the public eye by these investigators such as the outside world has found it hard to believe. London has been agitated recently by an outbreak in another form of the unruly and volcanic elements in her population found in these same dark regions of the city. The new terror goes under the name of "Hooliganism" and consists in the operations of gangs of toughs and desperadoes who go about the alleys, lanes, and back streets after nightfall

assaulting and robbing all whom they meet. Several brutal murders have been committed by these villains lately, and the police have seemed almost powerless. So formidable have these criminal organizations become that it is seriously proposed to ask Parliament to allow the London police to arm themselves with revolvers, that they may deal with the ruffians more effectually. It is considered that the only way to suppress the "Hooligans" is to meet them with their own weapons and give them to understand that the police have power to shoot and to kill if they resist.

### Hunting for a Monster.

THE interesting exhibits in the Museum of Natural History, at South Kensington, London, for a number of years past has been the partial remains of a gigantic creature resembling a sloth, and some other fossils, all of which were dug up in a cave in a lonely and desolate region on the southwest coast of Patagonia. It was in November, 1897, that Dr. Moreno, director of the La Plata Museum, was engaged in surveying the boundary line between Patagonia and Chili. His work took him to Last Hope Inlet, which opens into the Pacific, and at a spot known as Consuelo Cove he saw hanging on a tree one of the pieces of the skeleton of a mylodon. Dr. Nordenskjöld, the well-known naturalist, visited the cave shortly afterward and found some claws and also took away a portion of the skin. It remained for Dr. Rudolph Hauthal, geologist of the La Plata Museum, to make later on a thorough search of the cave with marvelous results. After clearing away the surface layer of ashes and ordinary bones, and a layer of leaves containing llama bones, he came upon a stratum three feet thick composed mainly of brownish dust and mylodon droppings.



THE MYLONON RESTORED TO LIFE.

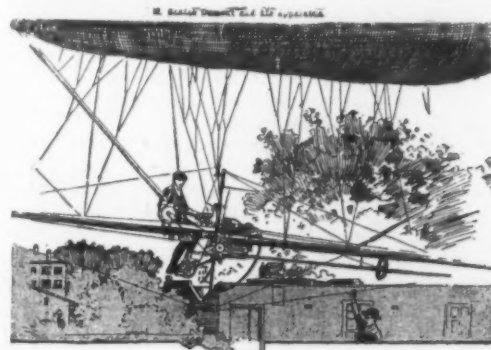
Buried in this layer were the skull now at South Kensington, some bones and hair, a few large pieces of the bone-studded hide (partly burnt), the skull of a man, and two awls made from the leg of a dog. The bones also of an extinct form of horse and an extinct species of cat as big as a modern Bengal tiger were found. Some things found in the cave at this time raised the question whether the mylodon might not still be among living creatures. So much interest has gathered round this question that an expedition has been sent out by Mr. C. Arthur Pearson to South America, and it is now nearing the region which holds the answer to it. It is a region little if ever frequented by the Indians on account of the lack of ordinary game. It is an uninhabited, unexplored district of considerable extent. Mr. Hesketh Pritchard, leader of the expedition, with Mr. J. B. Scrivenor as second in command, intends to strike straight across from Santa Cruz to the lakes and explore all the country which surrounds them. He carries a sectional boat for use on the lakes. The party consists of four whites and a number of bearers. The results of this expedition will be awaited with great interest by the scientific world.

### Another Flying Machine.

IF the vexed problem of aerial navigation is not solved very soon it will not be because of any lack of costly,

elaborate, and persistent efforts to devise machines that shall sail the air successfully. We have lately published in these columns an account of the wonderful air-ship invented by Count Zeppelin and its successful flight at Lake Geneva.

A ship of the air of quite another pattern has been attracting the attention of scientists at Paris. It is the invention of M. Santos-Dumont, a French aeronaut. The peculiarity of his balloon is its smallness compared with the Zeppelin air-ship. The inventor, who is a hardy and



THE NEW AIR SHIP IN MOTION.

strongly-built man of thirty years, carries out his experiments alone. He dispenses also with a car, and may be said, indeed, to ride on a stick, like a witch. In the experiment made near Paris it was proved that this machine had the power to travel at a speed of three miles an hour against a four-mile wind. These experiments were tried more than twenty times on the banks of the Seine. The steering apparatus, which had been put out of order, needed some alterations, and in its absence the operations were conducted with the help of attendants, who, with a couple of guide ropes, placed the balloon in the direction of the wind with its head against it. The apparatus was then started, the attendants let go the ropes, and the balloon progressed regularly for about half a minute, when the attendants again seized the guide ropes, and M. Santos, stopping the machinery, descended. A few experts who were permitted to witness these operations declared themselves satisfied with the result.

### Manila the Land of Money.

"It is disappointing, unnerving, and disheartening," writes a correspondent of LESLIE'S WEEKLY, at Manila, under date of September 25th, "that Americans back in the United States remain persistently in ignorance of the chances there are to make fortunes here. Money can all but be picked up in the Philippines, and especially at such ports as Manila, Iloilo, and Cebu. These islands afford no opportunities for adventurers without money, nor is there a chance for men in mercantile lines who have repeatedly failed elsewhere. But for the keen tradesman with two or three thousand dollars—if he has more, all the better—there is a splendid chance out here. It would be difficult to say what line of goods would not find ready sale here, provided always they are such goods as could be used in the tropics. Fur-trimmed overcoats won't sell here; good underclothing of the thinner grades will. There is a steady demand for cheap—but not too cheap—American shoes. A few industrious milliners, with good stocks, would be able to make money enough to retire in a few years. So far there isn't a decent restaurant here. There is a chance anywhere in a city of 20,000 people or more to start a paying artificial-ice plant. The average native will go without food to get a few pounds of ice.

"There isn't a really good book-store in the islands. American periodicals are hard to get here, and the stockholders in a Philippine news company would have to wait but a little while for dividends. An American with a watch out of order is compelled to go to an inferior German or Swiss watchmaker, who repairs time-keepers for further repairs. A hustling watchmaker from Waltham or Elgin could easily get rich here in four or five years. A man with some good American horses and express-wagons would have his pick of many profitable locations in these islands. Harbor launches for passenger transportation would yield good returns in any one of several ports here. I could go on outlining business chances enough to fill a volume. Any business that can be made to pay anywhere in the tropics can be made to pay here. A man without capital, however, has no business here. There is no demand for American laborers, and seventy-five per cent. of the clerkships are within the gift of the army."

All this is confirmative of the view presented our readers a year ago by our then correspondent in the Philippines, Mr. H. Irving Hancock, who described unbounded opportunities for the individual acquirement of wealth in our far-eastern possessions. But Mr. Hancock strongly insisted that intending investors in the Philippines should have not only capital enough for the proper establishing of a business, but also a reserve fund to be expended while studying the situation on the ground, and enough for expenses during the almost inevitable climatic illness during the first few weeks of residence there. The price of return transportation to the United States should also be kept intact. Despite these warnings, however, it is a fact that healthy Americans of good habits thrive in the Philippines, and if they are sufficiently clever business people they succeed beyond the limits of ordinary possibilities in this country.



# THE SUNNY SIDE OF LIFE.

## A Bachelor Girl.

Oh, you bachelor men!  
You again and again  
Put our little maid-hearts in a whirl;  
But, with all you may do  
And for all you may sue,  
You've no chance with the bachelor girl.  
I'm a bachelor girl  
With my fore-locks in curl—  
You may woo and may sue as you may,  
I'm contented to tarry  
Before I shail marry.  
For a bachelor girl will I stay.  
But you need not despair,  
As a girl I am there;  
So my angel-wings now I'll unfurl.  
Will this suit you and me?  
I'm a Vassar A. B.—  
That's why I'm a bachelor girl.

GEORGE BIRDSEYE.



HIS QUALIFICATIONS.

"I always like to see you play golf, old man."  
"Do you? Why?"  
"You've such a splendid command of language."

## The Vital Question.

A NEW YORK woman, little accustomed to traveling and nervous rather than otherwise, found herself on the empire-state express the other morning, bound for Buffalo. The train had hardly passed Tarrytown when the old lady asked the brakeman if there was any fear of an accident.

"Yes, ma'am," he replied. "Plenty of fear, but no danger."

"Why?" asked the anxious woman.

"Because every wheel has a brake," was the reply.

"But, sir," she returned fearfully, "suppose something shot get wrong with the brake?"  
"Well, then the engine could be reversed, or a pressure could be put on strong enough to keep the cars from slipping."

"But, brakeman," she replied with deep anxiety, "suppose even that should give way, what would become of us all then?"

"Well," replied the brakeman slowly, as if weighing a momentous question with all the care it deserved, "that, ma'am, would depend on the kind o' life you'd been leading."

## Not One of Job's Trials.

AN English contemporary tells a good story of an old country minister in Scotland who was recently made the recipient of a cask of treble stout. He was a temperate, spare-living man unaccustomed to luxuries, and he liked the stout. His wife, with true Scottish foresight, proposed to keep the liquor for high occasions of company. So it was agreed. But the memory of the seductive stout proved too strong for him, and he said to his wife the following evening: "I think we'll just have another glass o' the stout." The maid who went to draw it, inexperienced in these things, left the tap open and the cask ran dry. On the third night, in face of renewed vows to keep the stout for company, the minister craved another glass. His wife was forced to break the dreadful news. She was little prepared for her husband's terrible rage, and ventured to recall to his mind the example of Job in calamity. "Dash Job," said the erstwhile mild minister; "Job never had a cask o' stout like that!"

## A New Application.

A LITTLE girl attended a distribution of prizes given by the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals.

She had won a book as a reward for writing the best essay on the subject given, and, with the other successful children, was undergoing a viva voce examination.

"Well, my dear," said the gentleman who had given away the prizes, "can you tell me why it is cruel to dock horses' tails and trim dogs' ears?"

"Because," answered the little girl, "what God has joined together let no man put asunder."

## He Preferred the Dead Man.

THE old saying that beggars cannot be choosers received a hard though pat illustration in an incident recorded by the Atlanta Constitution which happened in one of the police courts of that city the other evening. A negro lad crept into the station at a late hour and timidly asked for a place to sleep.

"Where are you from?" the station sergeant asked the boy.

"Iundill," was the reply, which meant Irondale, near Birmingham.

"Where are you going?"

"Ter git wurk enny whar I kin."

"What is your name?"

"Jack Mustard."

"Hot Stuff."

"Yissah."

"Will you leave the town in the morning as soon as you are turned out?"

"Yissah."

That ended the usual list of interrogations and then the sergeant said:

"Boy, there are only two beds where you can sleep. In one there is a dead man and in the other a man with the small-pox. Which will you take?"

The boy studied a long while, all present waiting to hear what his choice would be.

"An' Ise 'bleeged ter bunk wid one or de udder?" the boy asked with a slight tremor in his voice.

"You will have to make a choice," was the reply.

"Den," he exclaimed, "gib me de dead man."

## A Brave Man's Deed.

Bingo—"We had a terrible scare around at my house the other night."

Kingley—"You don't say. What was it?"

Bingo—"Well, my wife woke me up in the middle of the night and said, 'John, there's some one walking around down cellar.' I listened and sure enough there was a sound just like a quick succession of footsteps. I can tell you, old man, it made my flesh creep."

Kingley—"I can imagine so. But of course you didn't let your wife know."

Bingo—"Oh, no. I tried to reassure her. I laughed it off—said she was dreaming; but pretty soon, thump, thump, thump, came that noise."

Kingley—"Was it a burglar?"

Bingo—"Say, you might guess all day and you wouldn't hit it, so I'll tell you. It seems that we had tomatoes for dinner and the can was left down cellar. Well, sir, our cat was prowling around down there, and of course she stuck her nose in that can. Then she found she couldn't get it out, so she went bumping around."

Kingley—"Well, that was singular. And you found her there when you went down, did you?"

Bingo—"Oh, yes. But I can tell you, old fellow, we didn't sleep much the rest of that night."

Kingley—"Why, I should have thought, after you had found out what it was, you wouldn't have had any trouble."

Bingo—"True. But I didn't go down there until next morning."



HE CAN SPIN NOW.

"Deer son—Yore letter receeved askin' fer money ter buy a wheel, so's yew cud take a spin every day. Ez money iz skceere mother sends yew her old one."

"Frum yore father."



OBEYING ORDERS.

MISTRESS—"Why, Bridget! what are you doing?"

BRIDGET—"Didn't yez tell me t' pull th' shades down, mum?"

## Jokes from the School-room.

A RICHER vein of unconscious humor can nowhere be found than that contained in the examination papers from the lower grades of public schools. The struggles of young and budding intellects to master the problems set before them in these question papers often reveal themselves in answers which are as ludicrous as they are far away from the truth. An English writer has been at the pains to collect a large number of "school jokes" for publication in *Longman's Magazine*. A few choice specimens from the collection are herewith given:

"The blood in the body is taken by means of tubs to the heart and there detained."

"All alkalies have a soupy feeling."

"A volcano is a burning mountain that has a creator and throws out melted rocks."

"The soul has two sides, a dark and a white, and it hides the white side."

"Pig-iron is what they make the nose rings for pigs of."

"Bristol boards are schools where very poor children go."

"People who keep pawnbrokers' shops are said to be in the lumber trade."

"Shoddy is a kind of drink much used in Ireland."

Insulators are: 1. "Islanders," 2. "Machines" used to freeze cream and other liquids to make ice." 3.

"People who insult other people."

A buffer is: 1. "A thing that buffs," 2. "A hard blow," 3. "A wild animal," 4. "A kind of ox used to plough the fields in some countries."

"Lampblack is the man who sees to the lamps."

"How does 0 differ from the 9 other digits?"

"0 differs in not having a tail."

"A schoolboard is a board put to say what things are to be done in the school."

"A watershed is a shed for keeping water in."

"How did William I. put down the rebellions of the English?"

"He put them down in Domesday Book."

## Seeing and Hearing One's Self.

SINCE modern inventive genius has made it possible for every one to realize the devout wish expressed in the famous lines of Burns and "see ourselves as others see us," and also to hear our own voices brought back to us from the metallic cylinder, it may be expected that civilized man at least will become better acquainted with himself than ever before. But it will take a great amount of experience and perhaps several generations of familiarity with these new devices to overcome the feeling of surprise and bewilderment which these self-revelations generally make. This is the opinion expressed by an amateur philosopher in the New Orleans *Times-Democrat*, and most people will coincide with him. Said he:

"I supposed that I was perfectly familiar with my own voice and thought, privately, that it was rather agreeable. I had been told so plenty of times by other people, and never knew that they were only 'jolly' me until I made a phonographic 'record' and set it grinding. At the first word I jumped back in dismay and nearly pulled my ears off in the listening tubes. 'Merciful heavens!' I said to myself, 'Is it possible I talk like that?' I thought there must be something the matter with the cylinder and called in a friend to hear it. He grinned with delight. 'That's one of the most natural records I ever heard in my life,' he declared, heartily, and I yearned for his gore. But, as I just remarked, everybody who tries the experiment has the same experience. The voice is always absolutely unfamiliar and positively unpleasant. Yet there is a certain something about it that differentiates it from any other voice you ever heard in your life—something indescribable, that gives you a little secret thrill clear down to the soles of your feet. It is the voice of the mysterious body which you inhabit and don't know."

"Without exception, everybody I have ever spoken to on the subject has admitted to me that he was pleased by the appearance of his double. So there's a hard metaphysical nut to crack—why is it that we generally look better and talk worse than we had supposed? The one exception to which I referred involves a curious bit of a story. I went one evening with a friend from the North to see a vitascope show, and among the pictures exhibited was an excellent view of an afternoon crowd on Clark Street, Chicago. The people came streaming directly toward us, growing very large as they approached the foreground, and the faces were as plain as day. All of a sudden my friend grabbed me by the arm: 'Who is that man?' he gasped in a whisper; 'look quick—that man in that silk hat!' The figure was near the edge of the canvas and recognizable. 'Why, by Jove! that's you,' I replied. 'Good God!' said he."



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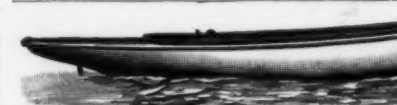
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### The Palace of King Corn.

A BEAUTIFUL FEATURE OF A SOUTH DAKOTA HARVEST FESTIVAL.

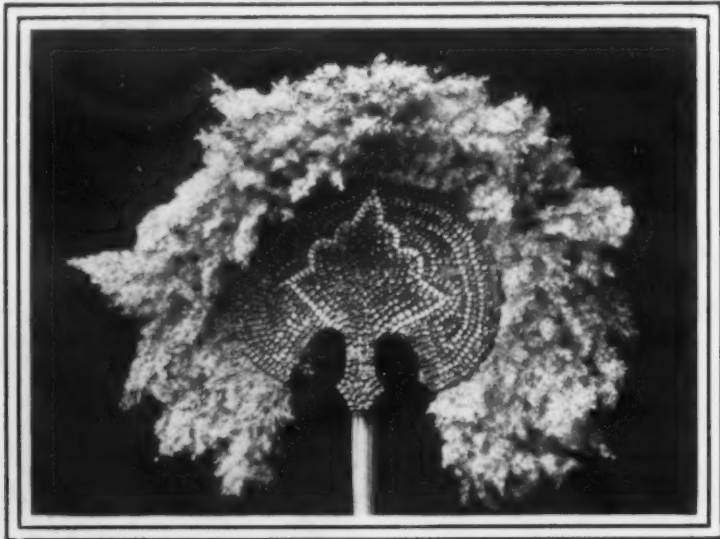
FOR a number of years this thriving Western State has enjoyed a period of great activity and prosperity. Nature has alternately smiled upon us with sunshine and rain in proper

the business man and all have enjoyed better times than for any previous four years in the history of the State.

To advertise to the world the happy conditions surrounding the South Dakotan, and to convince the skeptic and the uninformed that no fairer State is confined within the borders of the Union for the rapid and material advancement of the farmer and the man with limited means, the enterprising citizens of Mitchell, a city of 4,000 population, undertook to carry on an enterprise that would stagger many a town of much larger proportions. This enterprise was one of a very appropriate nature, known as the carnival of King Corn. The carnival, or harvest festival, was held in a building that for beauty could hardly be excelled in the universe by any building of a temporary nature. The exterior was decorated in a maze of intricate figures with all the differently-colored corn, making a building resplendently gorgeous with the harmonious blending of colors and beautiful ornamentation.

The interior of the building was arranged in two sections, the lower floor being devoted to the auditorium, in which concerts were given by Phinney's United States Band, of Chicago, and to the displays of various counties of the State in which agricultural yields had been especially prolific. The upper floor was given over to the art displays. The various booths were all arranged in a strikingly attractive and artistic manner, all decorations being made from corn, corn-husks, and other products of the field. The effect of the various colored grains and grasses, as made up into articles of utility and art, were exceedingly fine and reflected

the industry and genuine artistic talent of the ladies of the city, whose handiwork assisted materially in making the carnival the great financial success that it was.

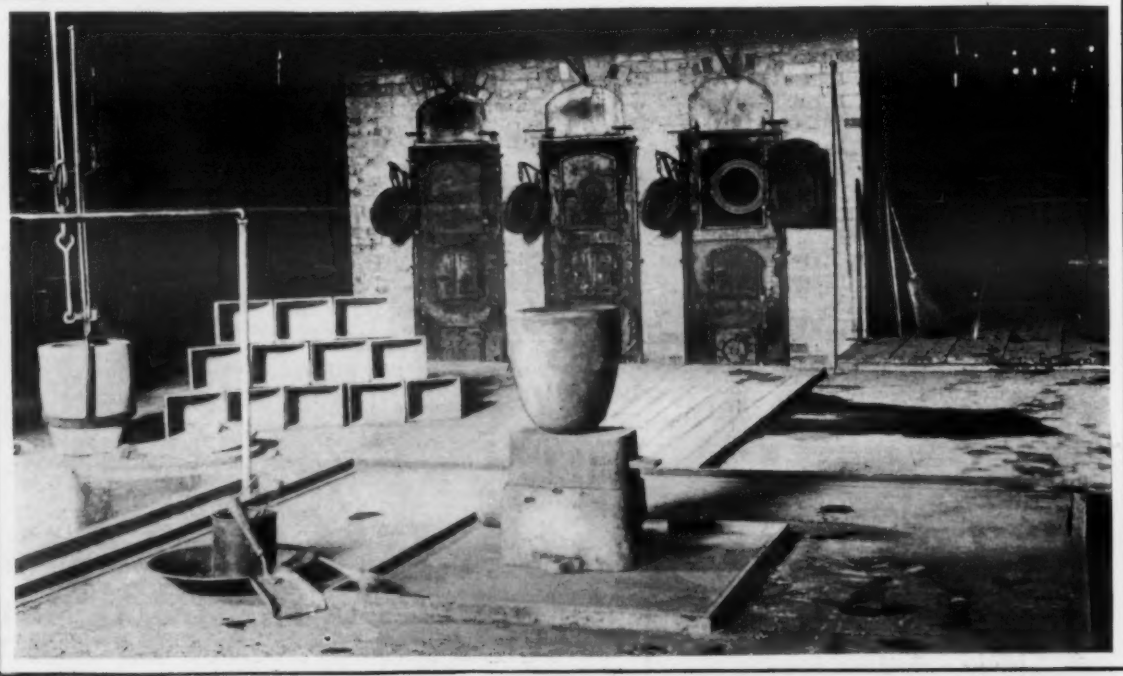


TURKISH FAN EXHIBIT MADE OF CORN AND PAMPAS GRASS.

quantities and at proper times, and a rich land has yielded crops of luxuriant abundance. Wheat has been raised in vast quantities and sold at good prices; sheep have doubled in price; cattle have been raised and turned off at very high figures; wool has been sold at correspondingly top-notch prices, and as a consequence the farmer has waxed exceedingly prosperous, and



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### Pith and Point.

THE latest monthly bulletin giving a summary of the commerce of the island of Cuba shows that three-fourths of the island's trade is with the United States. With a few more years of improved industrial and political conditions under our guidance this country will doubtless have the remaining fraction of Cuba's trade. It is inevitable.

A whole library of meaning lies in the fact that General Jacob S. Coxey, of hobo-army fame, is now roaming about the country trying to find unemployed men to help run his million-dollar steel plant at Mount Vernon, O. A dose of prosperity has had a marvelous effect upon Mr. Coxey and his ideas.

It is significant as well as encouraging that one of the first acts of the civil-government commission in the Philippines was to appropriate \$1,000,000 for the construction and improvement of roads and bridges. Good roads are everywhere an index of true civilization, a fact which many parts of our own country need to realize more than they have done.

### Looks into New Books.

If there is one thing more likely than another to keep pace with the growth of trusts it is the volume of literature dealing with the subject. Books enough on various phases of the trust problem have already appeared to make a respectable library, and the stream has only well begun to flow. But the problem itself is so large and vital and the interests involved in its settlement so many and important that the public generally yet has a ready and eager ear to give to any thinker or writer who has light to throw on the question, or any suggestions of value to offer as to how, when, or by whom the evils of monopoly may be met and overcome. A work meeting just these requirements has been issued recently by the Baker & Taylor Company, of New York, under the title of "The Trusts." The writer is William Miller Collier, of the New York State Civil-service Commission. In this volume Mr. Collier essays to tell what we can do with trusts and what they can do for us. His treatment of these questions is both practical and truly philosophic. His argument proceeds throughout on thoroughly rational and conservative grounds, the outcome, evidently, of long and painstaking study and investigation. No work on trusts which we have seen is more comprehensive, judicious, and satisfactory.

A work of real value to the student of sociology and, in fact, to all who are interested in the general uplift of humanity, is the "History of the Prudential Insurance Company of America," published by the Prudential Press at Newark, N. J. The volume was prepared by Mr. Frederick L. Hoffman, the statistician of the Prudential Insurance Company, specially for the Paris Exposition as a part of an exhibit of charts, diagrams, and statistics illustrative of industrial insurance in America. The volume gives the history of the Prudential Company of Newark, the first largest, and most successful organization of the kind in this country, covering the period 1875-1900. It shows how this business has grown from its small beginning twenty-five years ago to its present vast proportions, and how steadily it has secured the favor and patronage of the masses, by whom it is regarded with a respect and confidence that cannot be shaken. It will be a revelation to many to learn, through the facts and figures published here, something of the actual good accomplished by means of this company among wage-earners in promoting habits of thrift and economy and adding strength to life and character. The volume is prefaced with an excellent portrait of Mr. John F. Dryden, the able president of the Prudential Company from the beginning, and to whose energy, sagacity, and eminent business ability the organization is chiefly indebted for its success.


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WHAT is believed to have been the largest ingot of gold that was ever shipped across the continent came to the United States assay office at New York the other day, and was at once melted into coinage for double eagles. It was consigned by the Cariboo Hydraulic Mining Company, of Bullion, B. C., and represented the clean-up of the second run, completed on October 1st. This ingot weighed 9,040 troy ounces, or 753 pounds and four ounces, and the value of this great ingot was \$154,765. It was the product of sixty-eight days' washing, and 2,750 miners' inches of water were used. Had the consigners not been delayed twenty-four days, awaiting the arrival of explosives, it is estimated that the ingot would have been of a size to make it worth \$10,000.



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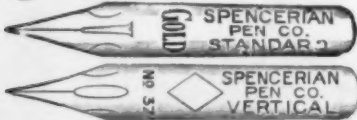
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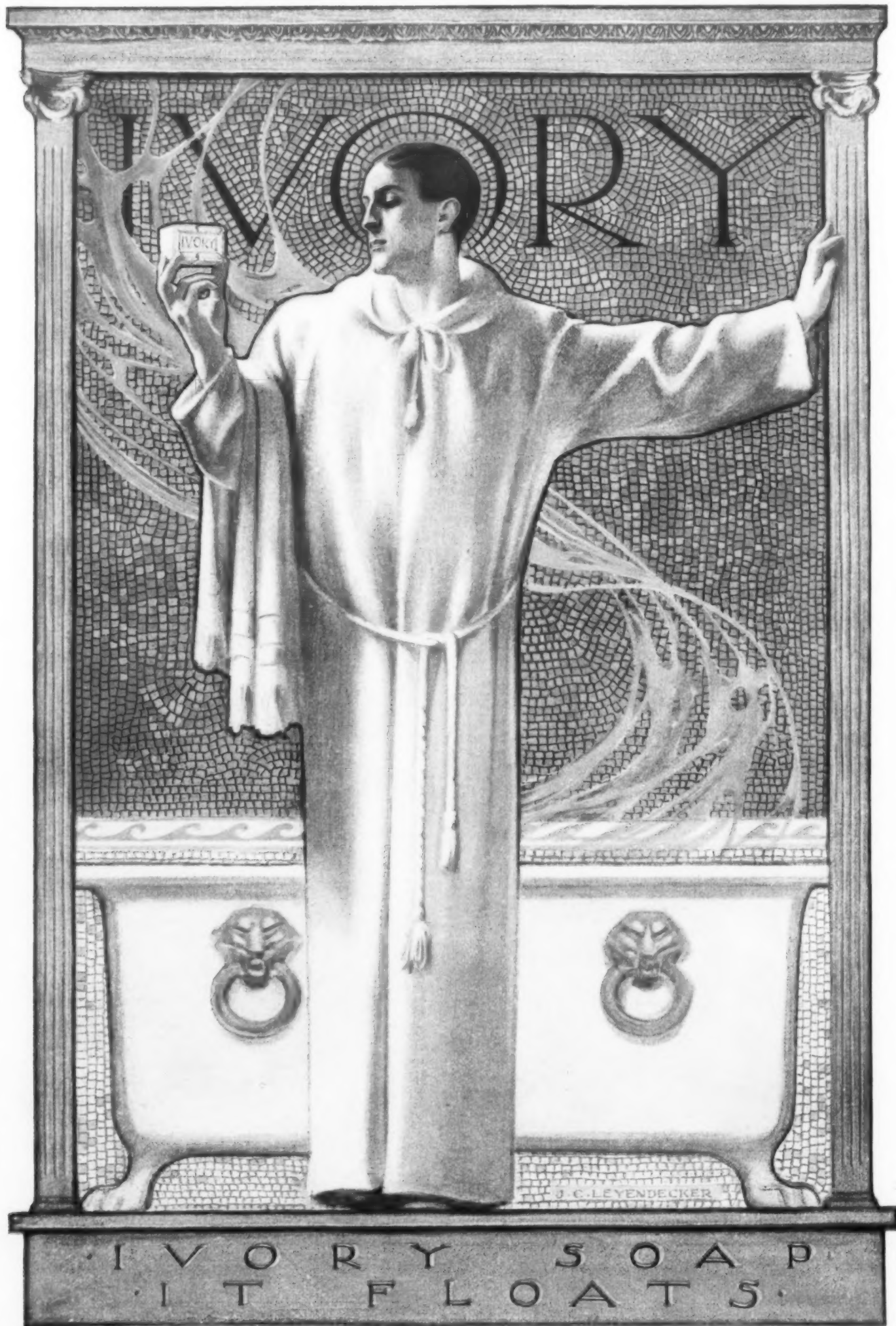
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